The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6601.—Vol. XL. THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th July, at North Grafton, Clarence River, Mrs. W. S. White, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Maitland, the wife of Charles Wesley Turner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ultimo, at Cheshunt House, Cumberland-place, by the Rev. James Nimmo, the Rev. William Purves, minister of the Church of Scotland, Maitland, to Lucy, the widow of the late T. Hyndes, Esq.

By special license, by the Rev. D. M'Gwinn, Scotia, Mr. William John Hubert Downey, brother of the late P. J. Downey, architect, of Sydney, to Miss Harriet Howarth, third daughter of John Howarth, Esq., Heywood, Lancashire, England.

On the 31st ultimo, by license, at the Church of St. John, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. W. R. Croxton, Mr. Joseph Roberts, to Miss Emma Yard, both of Sydney.

On the 1st of August, by special license, at the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street, by the Rev. J. Voller, John Dumaresq, to Emma Mary Vick, both of Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND vis MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP SALSETTE, 1900 tons, 600 horse-power, R. METHVEN, Esq., commander, will leave this port with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 14th AUGUST, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Arrangements have been made for affording shippers of gold, treasure, &c., the option of paying an additional freight, and thereby insuring the same to its destination, local rates of insurance being added to the ordinary freight. Forms of bills of lading, with or without insurance, furnished by the agent.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 14th July, 1859.

Passage-money and freight to be paid and specie shipped before noon of 12th August.

STEAM TO BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—On and after MONDAY, the 1st of August, the steamer PHANTOM will run an extra daily trip, leaving Woolloomooloo at 7-45 a.m., and Manly Beach at 8-30 a.m.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, by the PHANTOM, in 30 minutes.—Leaves Woolloomooloo, 10-20, 2-20, and 4-20. Leaves Manly, 11-30, 3-30, and 5; and on Sundays, leaves Woolloomooloo, 10-30 and 2-30. Leaves Manly, 12-0, and 4-30. Fares on week days, 1s.; on Sundays, 1s. 6d.; children, half-price. The Woolloomooloo omnibuses leave the corner of King and George streets at 10, 2, and 4, to convey passengers to the steamer, and awaits the arrival of the steamer from Manly to bring them back to Sydney. Fares, 6d. each way. A ferry boat plies across the bay to the steamer, from the Centipede Rock, fare 2d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—

From Parramatta,	From Sydney,
8, 11, and 4.	9, 1-15, and 4.

On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.

Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.

Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON, Captain BLIX, having only arrived this morning, and, in consequence of tempestuous weather, requiring a few repairs, is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY next, the 4th instant, at 9 p.m. KIRCHNER and CO., agents, Wynyard-street.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON and DUNCAN HOYLE, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m., from Grafton Wharf.

KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

R. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7.

ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 9th August, at 11 p.m.

WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.

CLARENCE, to WIDE BAY, TUESDAY, 16th August, at 10 p.m.

EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, THURSDAY, 1st September, at 6 p.m.

SAMSON to the MANNING RIVER, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 10.

SAMSON, to the MACLEAY RIVER, WEDNESDAY, 10th August, at 6 p.m.

BOOMERANG, from MELBOURNE, to WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, 10th August.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHŒNIX WHARF.

FOR WOLLONGONG, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

FOR THE CLYDE RIVER, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

FOR KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.

THE I. G. R. M. CO.'S STEAMERS will be despatched as under, or immediately after the arrival of the English mails:—

For AUCKLAND direct and PORT NAPIER, loading at the Grafton Wharf, PRINCE ALFRED, 1006 tons, JAMES BOWDEN, commander, on 10th August.

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, will load at Moore's Wharf, LORD WORSLEY, 550 tons, R. JOHNSON, commander, on 8th August.

For freight and passage apply to PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.

EDWARD COLEMAN, General Manager.

FOR the MACLEAY RIVER.—The ANNIE LAURIE, to sail on FRIDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street.

STAG for the MACLEAY RIVER. Apply on Board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, CURPHY, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The favourite trader VIXEN, WILLIAM BENNETT, commander, hourly expected, will be despatched within eight days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The favourite brig WANDERER, SMITH, master, being under engagement to SAIL on SATURDAY next, has room for a few tons light freight. For terms of which, or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

ESPERANZA, for MELBOURNE, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Has room for a few tons of light freight, if arranged for early; for which, or passage, Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine clipper brig AMHERST, DARBEY, master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The first-class brig HIGHLAND LASSIE, M'KELLAR, commander, is now fast filling up at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—The brig VENTURE has room for five tons light freight. To sail on THURSDAY.

F. and G. KORFF, 14, Spring-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The fine brig GIL BLAS, C. W. GALLORS, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street,

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK TO NEW ZEALAND.—The fine colonial schooner RAVEN has just made four voyages to New Zealand with horses, and only lost two during that time. Her fittings are all complete, and her owners are prepared either to charter or to take horses on joint account. She is a very easy vessel at sea, is well ventilated, and in every way adapted for this trade.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The splendid first-class ship, ARMIN, 1000 tons, V. SOMMER, Esq., commander, having very superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for this port, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY next, the 4th August.

Apply to KIRCHNER and CO., agents, Wynyard-street, or Captain SOMMER, on board.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—At Grafton Wharf.—The brig MOA, Captain ANDERSON, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY next, 9th instant. This fine vessel is fitted with patent reefing gear, and other conveniences for safety and comfort. Has spacious and well ventilated accommodation for passengers. Cabin supplied with bed, bedding, &c., &c.

Fares—Cabin..... £9 0 0
Steerage..... 4 0 0

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The first-class ship FERNAND, 450 tons burthen, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port in a few days. She has room between decks for a few horses and cattle, which will be taken at a moderate price.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR BATAVIA direct.—The fine ship KEMANGLIN, 500 tons, captain MOLLER, will sail for this port on or about 5th August, and offers a good opportunity for intending passengers and light freight.

Application to be made to Captain MOLLER, on board, at Lamb's Wharf, or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

FOR CALIFORNIA direct.—To Sail the 16th August, —The splendid clipper ship PERU, 1000 tons. H. A. C. SUNNE, commander.

For flight freight and passengers only, apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom House agent, Circular Quay.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—Notice to Shippers of Horses.—The splendid A1 ship SEA BIRD, 600 tons register, PUNCH, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this market should not lose the present opportunity, the only one likely to offer for some time. The vessel is thoroughly ventilated, and everything necessary for the safety and comfort of the horses will be done.

Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO.; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Shippers of Horses.—The well-known favourite horse ship ROYAL SAXON will sail for above port on or about the 27th instant, and favours a desirable opportunity for shippers of horses.

R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR MADRAS, via PORT CURTIS.—The first-class ship SAPPHIRE, being under charter to sail on SATURDAY, has room for a few horses

For rate of which or passage apply to ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the Maid of Judah.—The A1 and very superior ship GRACES, 450 tons register, THOMAS FARLAM, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will be quickly despatched. Has most comfortable accommodation for passengers at moderate rates.

For freight or passage apply to Captain FARLAM, Botts' Wharf; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON, Aberdeen Clipper Line.—The A1 clipper ship PHŒNICIAN, 478 tons register, THOMAS MITCHELL, commander, having the whole of her cargo on board and down, will positively sail in a few days. Has room for a few second-class passengers.

Apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—The A1 fast-sailing clipper ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, will sail on the 5th September. Has splendid accommodation for first and second class passengers. Shippers are reminded of the quick passages of this vessel.

Apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS, for LIVERPOOL direct.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent steam clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 3000 tons, THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., commander, will sail for the above port, from MELBOURNE, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August.

This splendid vessel has just arrived, after another very rapid passage of 59 days from Liverpool, and will be despatched punctually on her advertised day

The accommodation for all classes cannot be excelled, the saloon being furnished with every requisite; the second cabin is most comfortably fitted up; and the third cabin is most spacious, lofty, and well ventilated.

FARES:

Saloon, 60 guineas
Second Cabin, including steward's attendance, 35 guineas.
Third Cabin, 18 and 20 guineas.

An experienced Surgeon will accompany the ship.

For further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—The splendid A1 clipper ship ORWELL, 1400 tons, ALEXANDER WEYNTON, commander, to sail on the 15th August.

FARES:

Cabin, £60 to £90.
Second ditto, £30 to £35, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £15 to £25.

This vessel is the property of Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the superior accommodation which will be afforded to the passengers.

For plans, and particulars of dietary scale of second and third classes, apply to W. P. WHITE and CO., Melbourne; or to J. B. METCALFE and CO., No. 9, Bridge-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL, to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st September, the celebrated clipper RED JACKET, 3600 tons, R. KIRBY, commander. Will be despatched positively as above, from Hobson's Bay.

This far-famed clipper is universally admitted to be the handsomest and fastest ship in the world, and as she will return to England in ballast-trim a passage of 65 days may be calculated upon.

Her accommodations for all classes are unsurpassed by any ship afloat, and too well known in the Australian trade to require description.

Passengers in the saloons will be supplied with wines, beer, &c., in addition to beds, bedding, and every cabin requisite; and as several cabins have already been bespoken, intending passengers are requested to make early application.

In the second cabin, which is on deck, and equal to the chief cabin of ordinary vessels, passengers are provided with all cabin requisites, excepting beds, bedding, &c.

In the intermediate and steerage, passengers will find the most complete arrangements made for their health and comfort.

A surgeon accompanies the ship as usual.

A cow is carried for the use of saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to LORIMER, MACKIE, and CO., Melbourne; or WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill, Sydney.

FOR SALE, the MOUNTAIN MAID schooner. Apply at 95, Prince-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper-brigantine DART, 83 tons register. Is in first-rate order, and ready for sea. JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the splendid first-class clipper barque JUVERNA, 312 tons register. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The well-known first-class clipper schooner GAZELLE, A. T. KENNEY, master, 108 tons register, carries 200 tons, is completely found in everything, ballasted, and ready for sea.

For further particulars apply on board, or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to charter, a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of from 300 to 500 tons coal from Newcastle to Hobson's Bay. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VESSELS WANTED.—One or two, from 50 to 80 or 100 tons, to carry coals from Newcastle to Sydney. Apply at the office of the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, No. 7, Exchange.

KEMANGLEN for BATAVIA.—All Accounts and Claims against this ship are requested to be sent in, in duplicate, by noon, on the 5th AUGUST, or they will not be recognised. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

NOTICE.—Captain WILSON, of the steamship QUEEN, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

CHOWRINGHEE, from CALCUTTA.—Captain EVANS will not be held responsible for any Debts his crew may contract while in this port. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

CHOWRINGHEE, from CALCUTTA.—Consignees by this vessel are informed that she will discharge at Campbell's Wharf, and are requested to PASS their ENTRIES without delay. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense.

Captain EVANS will not be responsible for any goods after they have left the ship's tackle.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

CLIFFORD'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—To Captains and Owners of Steamers, and Sailing Vessels.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Clifford's patent boat-lowering apparatus complete. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors in the above Company will be held at the Office, Morpeth, on MONDAY, the 22nd August, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the Half-year ending 31st July, 1859; of declaring a dividend; of electing two Directors in the place of John Browne, Esq., and Walter Scott, Esq., who retire by rotation; and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's deed of settlement. Candidates for the vacant seats in the Direction are requested to give notice in writing to the Board of Directors at Morpeth at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.

The undermentioned duly qualified proprietors have given the required notice of their intention to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant seats in the direction, namely,

JOHN BROWNE, Esq., J.P.
JOHN BOOTHWICK, Esq., J.P.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Morpeth, 27th July.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—The Adjourned Half-yearly MEETING of the above Company will be held at Mrs BROWN'S, the Hero of Waterloo, corner of Windmill-street, on MONDAY next the 8th instant, at three o'clock p.m. JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—To the Proprietors.—Notice is hereby given, that the dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, with bonus of seven shillings and sixpence per share, declared at the half-yearly general meeting, held the 29th day of July instant, will be payable to the proprietors, at this office, on and after MONDAY, the first day of August next, at noon. By order of the Board, JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, 30th July.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—To the Proprietors.—Notice is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock of the company, with bonus of seven shillings and sixpence per share declared at the half-yearly general meeting held the 29th day of July instant, will be payable to the proprietors at this office on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s, Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, 30th July.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the Sydney Sailors' Home will meet THIS DAY (Thursday), at the Water Police Magistrate's office, at 4 o'clock.

S. NORTH,
NAPOLEON LEVELL, } Secretaries.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—First Annual Meeting.—The First ANNUAL MEETING of the above-named institute will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, the 4th August, at half-past three o'clock p.m. The Subscribers and friends of Homœopathy are requested to attend JOHN BELL, Honorary Secretary.

WENTWORTH GOLD-FIELDS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the Wentworth Gold-fields Company who have not yet paid THE CALL made by the Directors on the 16th June last, of thirty shillings (30s.) per share, are referred to the resolution passed at the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors, held at the Company's offices, this day (as at 6 o'clock) And are informed that legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters after the 8th August next.

"Resolved—That all proprietors of the Company, both in and out of the colony, who have not paid up the call made on the 16th June last, of thirty shillings per share, be forthwith sued for the amount overdue."

G. MORANT SIMPSON, secretary.

138, Pitt-street, Sydney, 29th July.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—TILMOUTH F. DYE, Esq., having returned to the colony, has, THIS DAY, RESUMED his position as Manager of the Company.

J. R. PORTUS, chairman.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Morpeth, 30th July.

THE UNION INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Established July 1, 1859, pursuant to Acts of Council, 7 Vic., No. 10; 11 Vic., No. 10; and 11 Vic., No. 53.

TRUSTEES:
Messrs. GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, WILLIAM SPEER, RICHARD HENRY WAY.

DIRECTORS:
Messrs. OCTAVIUS BAYLIFFE EBSWORTH, WILLIAM JOLLY, EDWARD RAYNES.

BANKERS:
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

SECRETARY:
Mr. J. R. TREEVE.

OFFICES—309 (late 214), George-street.

This Society is established for the purpose of enabling its members to purchase freehold or leasehold property, or to pay off mortgages, the loan being repaid by easy monthly instalments; and to provide for those not requiring loans an opportunity for the investment, at interest, of small savings, which will imperceptibly increase to an useful sum.

A SALE of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place at the Society's Office, 309, late 214, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at half-past 3 p.m.

The Second Monthly Meeting for payment of subscriptions will be held on the 9th instant, at 4 p.m.

Intending shareholders are informed that in consequence of the number of shares now issued the entrance fee has been raised to Ten Shillings per share, and will progressively be increased with the number of shareholders. Shares, and every information as to the repayment of loans from this society, may be obtained of the Secretary, daily, between the hours of ten and four.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the THIRD AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place THIS DAY, Thursday, the 4th instant, at half-past three p.m., at the Society's Office, 309, late 214, George-street. By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

THIRD AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a distribution by ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, 309, late 214, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 4th instant at half-past three p.m. By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, Secretary. August 4.

SOUTHERN CROSS MASONIC LODGE, Campbelltown.—The regular Monthly MEETING of this Lodge will be held at the Lodge Room, Forbes Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, at 7 p.m., on which occasion the V. W. the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and several members of the Provincial Grand Lodge have signified their intention to be present. Business—Initiation, Passing, and Raising. By order of the W. M., GEORGE MOCATTA, secretary.

LODGE No. 266.—MEETING TO-NIGHT, at half-past 7 o'clock, HENRY LUBECK, secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SIR,—As solicitor for Charles Ormsby, Esq., late superintendent of Cockatoo Island, I request you will be so good as to insert in your issue of to-morrow the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Parkes to Mr. Ormsby.

JOHN DILLON.

Tuesday, 2nd August, 1859.
95, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

ORMSBY V. PARKES.

To Charles Ormsby, Esq.

Sydney, 29th July, 1859.

SIR,—In the late EMPIRE of dates the
26th September, 1857,
2nd October, 1857,
3rd October, 1857,
5th October, 1857,
6th October, 1857,
7th October, 1857,
8th October, 1857,
10th October, 1857,
15th October, 1857, and the
22nd October, 1857, of which journal I was proprietor, were published certain letters and articles reflecting upon you as superintendent of the penal establishment at Cockatoo Island.

Those various publications were made under the impression that abuses existed which it was my duty as a public journalist to expose, but they were not published, at least so far as I was concerned, under any personal ill-feeling towards yourself, nor should I have published them but that I was led to believe the abuses in question were traceable to you.

I am now, however, doubtful whether the charges therein contained can be sustained by evidence, and I acknowledge that, so far as my inquiries have extended, they cannot be so sustained.

I therefore beg to express my regret that the letters and articles alluded to were published by me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY PARKES.

NOTICE to Omnibus Proprietors and Drivers.—Left in a Bus, opposite Police Court, on Tuesday, at a quarter past 10, a Brown Paper PARCEL, tied with blue ribbon. Please deliver same to Mr. STUBBS, Inspector of Hackney Carriages. Will be rewarded.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HALL HENDERSON; age, about 44; height, 5 feet 10 inches; ruddy complexion, dark eyes, aquiline nose, black hair. Left England in Pictoria, Captain Scottou, in 1853; was in employ of Mr. H. H. Beauchamp, Sydney; left for Tambaracoa diggings in April, 1854, and returned to Sydney in September, 1854. A reward of £1 will be paid for satisfactory proof of the above being alive or dead. Address Mr. R. BLAIR, West Maitland.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN GRAHAM, Shipwright, late of Rotherhithe, London, he will hear of his Brother, BENJAMIN, by addressing a letter to the Post Office, Mount Ararat, Victoria, care of VICTORIA EXPRESS.

JOB HINE.—Enquiry having been made from England relative to JOB HINE, who emigrated to Australia in the month of February, 1849, and who was last heard of as residing with Mr. John Smith, of Long Pocket, Inswich, Moreton Bay, any person who can afford information respecting him is requested to have the goodness to communicate the same to this office. H. H. BROWNE, agent for immigration. Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 1st August, 1859.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES POOLE.—Miss Julia Mathews as Betsy Baker. Mdlle. Therese and Mons. Schmidt in a new ballet.—On THURSDAY, August 4th, the performances will commence with the thrilling drama entitled THE TRAFALGAR MEDAL; or, the Chain of Guilt. To be followed by the laughable farce of BETSY BAKER. To conclude with (for the second time in the colonies) the celebrated ballet, produced by M. Schmidt, entitled LA FILLE DE L'AIR. Mr. BARNEY COLEMAN, the comedian, will appear in a few days.

On SATURDAY, the grand opera of IL TROVATORE.

The lessee has much pleasure in informing the public that Mr. Packer has accepted the conductorship of the forthcoming operas.

ERNANI will be produced in a few days.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Fourth night of the Farewell Engagement of that celebrated Irish comedian,

Mr. JOHN DREW,

the greatest living delineator of the Irish character.

Crowded and admiring audiences nightly visit the Theatre to witness the farewell impersonations of this great comedian.

TO-NIGHT (Thursday) his farewell of
ROSY O'MORE:
Rory O'More (a broth of a boy) ..... Mr. John Drew.
IRISH ENGAGEMENTS:
Tim Rafferty ..... Mr. John Drew.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT the Farewell of RORY O'MORE (the broth of a boy).

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Farewell of RORY O'MORE, TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Come early. The positive farewell of the great comedian as RORY O'MORE.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—John Drew as TIM RAFFERTY, TO-NIGHT. Amusement for the million.

UNDER the distinguished and immediate patronage of his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., and other distinguished persons, the GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Miss EMMA STANLEY, tendered by the citizens of Sydney previous to her final departure from New South Wales en route for India, will take place on MONDAY next, August 8th.

Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.

THE LATE MR. LAVENU.—At a private meeting of some of the intimate friends of the late lamented L. H. LAVENU, held this day (Wednesday), it was resolved:—

"That a PUBLIC MEETING be convened on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of FORMING a COMMITTEE to arrange for the early production of two MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, operatic or otherwise, at the Theatres, for the BENEFIT of the FAMILY of the deceased gentleman."

The managers of the Prince of Wales and Royal Victoria Theatres were present, and, with the kindest consideration, offered the absolute use of their establishments for the occasion.

Any communications may be addressed to Mr. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

The meeting will be held at Mr. Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street.

NEWTOWN CONCERT, in aid of the Building Fund.—The above concert, to be held in the new School adjoining St. Stephen's Church, has been fixed for TUESDAY EVENING next, the 9th August instant. Doors open at 7, concert to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Reserved seats, 5s.; back seats, 2s. 6d. Mr. STANLEY, Conductor.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL, the Electrician and Electro-Biologist, will shortly appear.

BALMAIN.—Mr. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon. At home—mornings till 11, evenings after 5. Vaccination—Mondays and Thursdays from 2 to 3. Darling-street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES WELSH and CO., Circular Quay, Commission Agents and Provision Dealers. Fresh pressed oaten hay at reduced prices; Hobart Town potatoes, cheap; hay, corn, bran, eggs, &c.

MISS DELOHERY'S Boarding and Day SCHOOL, 32, Burton-street, near the South Head Road.

MR. A. HUGHES, Shirt Collar and Underclothing Manufacturer, New Buildings, 94, Market-st. East.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

BERNSTIEN makes Flour, Sugar, and other BAGS by the steam sewing machine, 290, George-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. JAMES L. MICHAEL, Solicitor, from 370, to 320, George-st. (old EMPIRE Office).

REMOVAL.—W. J. CATES, Wholesale Confectioner, from George-street Market to 436, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

REMOVAL.—N. BUSHBY, Tailor, respectfully announces his removal to No. 21, O'Connell-street, nearly opposite Messrs. Dean and Co.'s Auction Mart.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

MESSRS. YOUNGMAN and CO. having THIS DAY disposed of their Wholesale Drug Business to Messrs. ELLIOTT (late of George-street), it will for the future be carried on under the name of ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street. July 1st, 1859.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. EDWARD SALAMON begs to notify that he has removed his Offices to those recently occupied by the Royal Mail Company, Margaret-street.

AGENCY FOR JOHN BENSON and CO., Birmingham.—The Office of the above Agency is REMOVED to Margaret-street, where orders will be received and forwarded as usual. EDWARD SALAMON.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are, from this date, the sole agents in Sydney for Messrs. Richard Cock and Son's Bathurst FLOUR. DURHAM and IRWIN, brokers and commission agents, 66, King-street West.

PUBLICANS' TRANSFERS and NEW LICENSES. Applications early this month of August. Be in time. C. DELOHERY.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares and other Colonial Securities are made and disposed of by W. BARTON and SON, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Bank, and other Shares, may always be obtained or disposed of, at current prices, on application to LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, in sums of £500 and upwards, by the Sydney Insurance Company. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

MONEY.—Parties leaving the colony wishing to INVEST, can do so, at 8 to 10 per cent., on MORTGAGE. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

£5000 ON MORTGAGE, in small sums. G. F. BAKER, Hunter-street, late EMPIRE Office.

£6000 TO LEND, in one or two sums, upon City property. JAMES HART, solicitor, Elizabeth-street North.

£3000 TRUST MONEY, on Mortgage, low interest. R. FORBES, agent, 170, Pitt-st.

£65,000, IN ANY SUMS, to LEND. R. FORBES, agent, 170, Pitt-street.

£9000 ON CITY or Country Property. £20 to £50 lent. R. FORBES, agent, Pitt-st.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between JOHN STONE and URIAH HANDLEY is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All outstanding debts to be paid by JOHN STONE, and all moneys due to be paid to the said JOHN STONE.

JOHN STONE,
URIAH HANDLEY,

Witness—JOSEPH A. MANN.
Camperdown, August 2.

NOTICE.—Holders of A. Fairfax and Co.'s Bills wishing to sell them at a fair value, can obtain cash for the same on application to Mr. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

LOST, a small Leather PURSE, containing two notes of hand, a bill, and less than five pounds in gold. The notes and bill will be of no use to any but the owner as payment is stopped, and a reward of five pounds will be paid on the delivery of above at T. HOPKINS' corn and hay store, 677, George-street South.

LOST, a White GOAT. The finder will be rewarded on taking it to 16, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, between Wynyard-lane and Prince-street, a Sable VICTORINE, with three tails. The finder, by bringing it to E. J. SCRIVENER, 321, George-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, last night, at 11 o'clock, between the Victoria Theatre and Wiltshire's Buildings, a Black Velvet MANTLE, with pointed collar. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. WALTER LONG, draper, 441, Brickfield Hill, shall receive the above reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, last Sunday, from A. Becker, at the Australian Museum, a French Manila POODLE BITCH. Any body keeping her after after this notice will be prosecuted.

FOUND.—If the person who LOST a £5 NOTE in the shop of J. B. Tickle and Co., on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, will call and state the number and by which bank issued, they can have the same returned.

FOUND, a Kangaroo PUP. The owner can have the same by giving a proper description and paying expenses. Address K. L., HERALD Office.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons from driving Cattle or otherwise TRESPASSING on my run, in Burrargorang. GEORGE GANDEY. 1st August, 1859.

CAUTION.—All persons found cutting timber on my land at Cheltenham will be prosecuted. R. J. WANT.

MR. JOHN MARKS, Travelling Jeweller or Dealer. —Unless you deliver at Cobbora the HORSE you sold to me within fourteen days from the 6th August, 1859, criminal proceedings will follow you. I can prove your having removed him from the runs of Messrs. Plunkett or O'Brien after the sale. CHARLES WATERFIELD. —Cobbora, August 1st.

NOTICE.—If CHARLES CRABB and JAMES SCOTTO, do not come and settle with JOHN WHITE, within seven days after this date their things will be sold.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received till MONDAY, the 8th August, for the erection of a villa at Ashfield. Plans and specifications at the office of the architects, Messrs. REUSS and BROWNE, 136, Pitt-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, a SERIES of STATISTICAL TABLES, showing the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of Flour, Wheat, Oats, Rice, Barley, Bran, Malt, Maize, and Gram at Melbourne, Geelong, and the other ports of Victoria, including also the produce of the colony, and the market prices at Melbourne for the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and part of 1859. By John Lee. In one volume, price 20s.

Messrs. SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street, Sydney.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The work bears internal evidence of having been carefully elaborated, and supplies precisely that kind of valuable information which is frequently required by speculators, importers, and growers. It is well arranged for the purposes of immediate reference, and furnishes details with reference to the course of prices in our local produce markets which will prove extremely useful to the trade."—MELBOURNE HERALD.

"It contains much matter of great value for reference, and is compiled by Mr. John Lee, to whom the commercial public have been indebted for statistical works of a similar kind, but on a smaller scale."—MELBOURNE ARGUS.

PUBLISHED on Saturday last, with two Illustrations on wood engraved expressly for the work, No. 94, of the "Australian Home Companion," containing a variety of choice and interesting reading. Subscription, 2s. 6d. per quarter in advance.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN LOND

STATISTICS OF CUSTOMS.
No. I.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF SYDNEY, AND THEIR TOTAL VALUE IN STERLING, DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1859.

[*** The Customs returns for the outports—Eden, Newcastle, Brisbane, and Rockhampton—are only transmitted ANNUALLY to the Custom House, Sydney.]

1.—Imports of goods, upon which duties are payable, from the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and foreign ports.

	In British ships.	In foreign ships.
Spirits:—		
Brandy	£31,703	£17,804
Rum	20,564	10,194
Geneva	6,544	1,497
Gin	1,635	994
Whisky	5,025	855
Liquors, cordials, or strong waters	654	390
Perfumed spirits	1,041	185
All other spirits	480	310
Wine	35,775	24,677
Ale and porter, in wood	25,984	12,990
Ditto, in bottle	18,348	9,633
Tobacco and snuff	12,572	10,888
Cigars	6,915	14,681
Tea	547,003	44,908
Coffee	12,956	6,389
Chicory	584	260
Sugar:—		
Refined	1,939	3,670
Unrefined	289,104	92,088
Molasses	528	468
Opium	1,866	1,114
Totals	£1,021,220	£253,325

2.—IMPORTS OF GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM; DUTY FREE.

	In British ships.	In foreign ships.
Agricultural implements	£4,942	£850
Alkali and soda	6,030	811
Anchors	85	
Apparel and slops	43,149	8,934
Arms and ammunition—		
Guns	1,960	605
Gunpowder	2,959	1,639
Shot	1,441	148
Percussion caps		10
Arrowroot and sago	1,188	
Bags and sacks	13,529	1,787
Baskets	94	
Bellows (smiths')	230	70
Blacking	860	
Blankets and counterpanes	10,100	500
Boats	210	
Bran	150	
Bricks, Bath	370	20
Ditto, fire	124	
Brushware	1,696	80
Butter and cheese	7,556	884
Candles, sperm	13,376	920
Candlewick	315	24
Canvas	2,580	701
Carpeting	835	
Clay	32	
Carriages	1,841	770
Carriage materials	738	
Cement	2,153	390
Chocolate and cocoa	224	60
Cider	574	
Coals	1,195	
Confections and preserves	6,903	815
Combustibles	315	670
Chain cables	57	75
Copper	429	
Copper tokens	110	
Cordage and rope	2,260	695
Corks and bungs	2,287	20
Cottons	6,255	758
Curiosities	3,565	
Cutlery	3,518	170
Drugs and medicines	8,733	3,717
Earthenware and china	10,055	3,301
Earthenware pipes and tiles	2,085	150
Felt	251	
Fish	5,813	817
Flax and hemp	40	
Flour and bread	985	137
Fruit, dried	10,919	2,000
Ditto, bottled	1,335	129
Furniture	15,837	3,250
Glass, looking	771	50
Ditto, window	6,430	200
Glassware	6,215	1,694
Gold leaf	70	
Glue	243	90
Grain:—		
Wheat	4,875	
Barley	208	
Oats	4,520	500
Rice	3,600	
Gum	273	
Grindery	1,809	
Gas apparatus	140	
Haberdashery	25,451	920
Hardware and ironmongery	73,134	15,789
Hats, caps, and bonnets	13,795	280
Hops	2,055	590
Horsehair	355	50
Hosiery and gloves	9,285	260
Instruments:—		
Musical	5,427	225
Scientific	1,645	230
Surgical	286	
Iron and steel	24,708	6,392
Iron tanks	60	
Iron tiles		250
Jewellery	1,260	130
Lead	5,929	1,406
Leather, manufactured	1,131	
Ditto, manufactured	74,353	7,370
Linens and drapery	439,013	58,350
Live Stock:—		
One horse	250	
48 horned cattle	7,450	
28 sheep	2,490	
10 llamas	609	
Lucifer matches	3,797	348
Machinery	5,174	
Ditto, weighing	541	115
Malt	7,198	160
Marble	1,733	140
Mats, rugs, and matting	1,043	
Metal	600	
Ditto, galvanized	12,852	2,690
Millinery	3,917	637
Nails	8,280	4,810
Oakum	104	60
Oatmeal and pearl barley	1,624	142
Oatmeal and groats	402	400
Oil, linseed	1,765	1,670
Ditto, colza	410	425
Oilcloth	1,238	
Oilmen's stores	33,640	5,278
Paints	3,594	954
Painters' colours	3,102	
Paperhangings	1,355	470
Peas, split	147	
Pepper and spices	785	34
Perfumery	2,628	250
Pickles and sauces	959	
Pipes, tobacco	2,949	
Pictures and paintings	6,291	50
Pitch, tar, and rosin	223	56
Plants and seeds	760	296
Plate, silver	110	
Plated ware	3,324	
Printing materials	200	157
Ditto presses	240	
Provisions:—		
Beef	138	
Bacon	1,962	25
Hams	4,005	632
Pork	1,088	140
Tongues	14	
Preserved meats	783	
Poultry	55	
Quicksilver	79	
Saddlery and harness	16,494	1,691
Salt	17,376	3,525
Saltpetre	615	50
Ship chandlery	1,326	65
Shooks and staves	200	
Silks	5,256	250
Slate, manufactured	400	
Slates	5,742	250
Soap	575	17
Soda and seltzer waters	606	103
Sponge	270	
Specie	60	
Starch and blue	5,111	550
Stationery:—		
Books	10,857	342
Paper	23,668	1,905
Maps	30	
Stoves:—		
Mill	215	
Grind	120	45
Flag	100	
Sundries	1,657	55
Tarpaulins	170	
Timber:—		
Deals	3,597	
Battens	200	
All other	2,000	
Tin	3,333	180
Tinware	2,121	230
Toys and fancy goods	12,831	892
Turnery and woodware	135	
Turpentine and varnish	631	116
Twine and thread	629	115
Umbrellas and parasols	750	
Vinegar	1,134	745
Watches and clocks	2,306	130
Wire	902	
Whiting and chalk	1,145	70
Woollens	15,205	674
Woolpacks and bagging	1,493	
Wool-lashing	100	
Yellow metal	1,301	
Yellow nails	45	
Zinc	1,330	80
Total value	£1,184,571	£159,627

3.—IMPORTS FROM THE BRITISH COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS; DUTY FREE.

	Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Agricultural implements	£977	£	£	£ 18
Alkali and soda	1,869		475	
Anchors	30			
Apparel and slops	5,691	52		171
Arms and ammunition	65	127	10	60
Arrowroot and soda	548			
Bags and sacks	117			
Bark	150		270	
Balloons	150			
Boats	310			
Butter and cheese	238			2,590
Bran		123		228
Candles, sperm	285			
Canvas	2,160			
Cement	60			140
Carriages	138			
Carts, drays, and waggons	120	40		30
Chocolate and cocoa	735			
Confections and preserves	3391	65	84	58
Cordage and rope	458		450	36
Corks and bungs	90			
Coal and coke	360			122
Copper				200
Copper tokens	60			
Chain cables				70
Cutlery				100
Cottons	250			
Drugs and medicines	498			268
Earthenware and china	312		10	7
Flour and bread	4,719	10,481	1,760	150
Fireworks	51			
Fish	3,346			
Fruit—Green	560		607	1,429
Dried	8,978			
Bottled	139			
Furniture	766		45	27
Flax and hemp				279
Glass, window	1,398			
Glassware	1,132			152
Grain:—				
Wheat	11	7,855	12,255	223
Rice	4,222			
Oats				340
Barley				175
Maize			5,800	1,000
Grain	176			
Beans	190			
Gold dust	1,467			2,762
Ditto coin				100
Gum				3,395
Ginger				200
Haberdashery	905			
Hardware and ironmongery	4,689	16		599
Hats, &c.	670			
Hides	233			82
Hoofs, horns, and bones	120			
Hops				69
Hay		111	352	22
Hosiery and gloves	170			
Iron and steel	934			1 14
Ice	282			
Instruments, musical	293			
Ditto, scientific	190			
Jewellery	287			
Linens and drapery			117	275
Leather, unmanufactured	299			
Ditto manufactured	17,749		90	1,620
Lime	50			54
Limejuice	34			
Live stock, horses	165			40
Ditto sheep				15
Lucifer matches	865		140	
Log lines	400			
Machinery	253			367
Ditto weighing	238			
Malt	225			15
Marble	22			100
Mats, matting, &c.	700			
Metal, galvanised	520			250
Nails	2,126			505
Oakum	40			
Oatmeal	360		95	
Oars	100			
Oil, black				345
Ditto, linseed	123			
Oilmen's stores	8,751	150		317
Onions	18		65	13
Paperhangings	180			
Pipes, tobacco	18			7
Peas, split	65			
Pepper and spices	501		80	
Plants and seeds	130	5	63	98
Perfumery	98			
Pickles and sauces	229			
Pictures and paintings	30			
Potatoes			129	2,719
Platedware	109			
Provisions—Chinese	817		40	6
Hams				207
Bacon				
Pork				
Beef	100			
Preserved meats	1,250			
Rope				140
Saddlery	150			
Salt	39	480	2,360	
Ship chandlery	66			
Shooks and staves	25			
Silks	105			
Saltpetre	113			
Skins, kangaroo	180			
Horned cattle	2,175			782
Sheep				1,220
Soap	118			282
Starch and blue	1,109			
Stationery—Books	1,399			
Paper	1,989		65	49
Specie				283
Sundries	125	60	95	434
Tallow	2,281			522
Timber—Shingles	327		2,841	
Spars				2,076
Palings	315		1,026	
Laths	85			
Battens			160	
Cedar				517
Mouldings	25			
All other			1,534	2,630
Tin	70			
Tinware				42
Toys and fancy goods	289			24
Vinegar	932		228	
Vegetables, fresh	187			
Preserved	281		57	
Watches and clocks	235	41		
Wire	665			
Wool	8,195	1,750	60	18,193
Woollens	12			
Woollashing			150	388
Whalebone				155
	£112,987	£21,356	£31,613	£49,695

4.—IMPORTS FROM THE ISLANDS, PORTS, AND FISHERIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS; DUTY FREE.

	South Sea Islands.	New Caledonia.	Fisheries.
Apparel and slops	£81	£	£
Arrowroot and sago	386		
Beche-de-mer	251	360	
Cocoa nuts	66		
Cordage and rope	20		
Cutlery	17		
Curiosities		39	
Fruits, dried	221	1,043	
Furniture	108		
Hardware and ironmongery	50		
Lard	107		
Linens and drapery	945	165	
Lime juice	168		
Oils:—			
Cocoanut	12,908	680	
Sperm	749		3,000
Black	242		5,000
Sundries	30	15	50
Whalebone			400
Totals	£16,349	£2,302	£8,450

5.—IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA AND CHINA; DUTY FREE.

	In British ships.	In foreign ships.
Apparel and slops	£355	£20
Bags and sacks	670	600
Confections and preserves	630	936
Curiosities	50	
Drugs and medicines	1,150	510
Grain:—		
Oats	3,000	1,600
Rice	7,000	6,060
Gram	1,900	720
Matting and rugs	1,824	
Oil (China)	1,570	
Oilmen's stores	100	
Pepper and spices	440	
Sundries	1,359	445
Silks	1,045	
Woollashing	330	
Totals	£21,223	£12,921

6.—IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS, NOT BRITISH, IN BRITISH SHIPS; DUTY FREE.

Matting, &c.	£1,900
Oil	500
Sundries	10
Total	£2,410

7.—IMPORTS FROM BATAVIA, DUTY FREE.

	In British Ships.	In Foreign Ships.
Arrowroot and sago	£	£938
Drugs and medicines	30	
Grain:—Rice	3,000	9,780
Coffee		110
Oilmen's stores	150	
Peppers and spices		320
Rattans and canes		370
Sundries	90	
Totals	£3,270	£12,018

8.—IMPORTS FROM MAURITIUS, DUTY FREE, IN BRITISH SHIPS.

Bags and sacks	£600
Cordage and rope	370
Fruit, dried	1,090
Oilmen's stores	160
Peppers and spices	100
Total	£2,220

9.—IMPORTS FROM MANILA, DUTY FREE, IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS.

Bags and sacks	£860
Confectionary	300
Cordage and rope	10,176
Hats, caps, &c.	536
Matting, rugs, &c.	1,660
Wool-lashing	439
Sundries	391
Total	£14,367

10.—IMPORTS FROM CHILI, IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS, DUTY FREE.

Wheat	£2,200
Barley	1,164
Maize	42
Bran	1,427
Beans	186
Sundries	10
Total	£5,023

11.—IMPORTS FROM SUEZ AND ADEN, IN BRITISH SHIPS, DUTY FREE.

Apparel and slops	£1,073
Haberdashery	590
Hosiery and gloves	730
Instruments, musical	137
Ditto, scientific	582
Linens and drapery	11,249
Millinery	2,130
Pipes, tobacco	300
Silks	7,532
Stationery, books	3,252
Ditto, paper	905
Sundries	1,088
Total	£29,568

12.—IMPORTS FROM NORWAY AND SWEDEN, IN BRITISH SHIPS, DUTY FREE.

Timber, deals	£2,000

13.—IMPORTS FROM FRANCE, IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS, DUTY FREE.

Apparel and slops	£124
Candles, sperm	390
Cordage and rope	300
Fruit, dried and bottled	552
Flour and bread	2,200
Furniture	200
Grain: Oats	410
Rice	260
Gram	300
Hats, caps, and bonnets	490
Hosiery and gloves	330
Oilmen's stores	2,030
Silks	3,600
Sundries	273
Total	£11,467

14.—IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, IN FOREIGN SHIPS, DUTY FREE.

Agricultural implements	£3,242
Apparel and slops	224
Flour and bread	12,000
Grain, oats	2,800
Hardware and ironmongery	7,363
Nails	320
Pitch and rosin	590
Provisions—pork	300
Timber—Deals	520
Laths	1,265
All other	28,241
Turnery and woodware	4,760
Watches and clocks	1,545
Sundries	2,790
Total	£65,960

15.—IMPORTS FROM GERMANY, IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS, DUTY FREE.

Candles	£1,250
Grain—Oats	540
Furniture	513
Instruments—Musical	450
Lucifer matches	700
Marble	100
Malt	200
Pitch and rosin	360
Timber—Deals	1,500
All other	305
Tinware	500
Toys and fancy goods	199
Sundries	1,463
Total	£8,080

16.—IMPORTS FROM HOLLAND, IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS, DUTY PAID.

Butter and cheese	£3,200
Grain—Oats	1,423
Instruments—Musical	220
Lucifer matches	490
Oilmen's stores	300
Provisions—Hams	600
Plants and seeds	250
Stones—Flag	2,000
Tomb	120
Zinc	280
Total	£8,883

RECAPITULATION.
DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

In British ships	£1,021,220
In Foreign ships	253,325
	£1,274,545

IMPORTS DUTY FREE.

From the United Kingdom	£1,344,198
British colonies of Australasia	215,651
South Sea Islands	16,349
New Caledonia	2,302
Fisheries	8,450
British Possessions in India and China	34,144
Chinese ports, not British	2,410
Batavia	15,288
Mauritius	2,230
Manilla	14,367
Chili	5,023
Suez and Aden	29,568
Norway and Sweden	2,000
France	11,467
The United States	65,960
Germany	8,080
Holland	8,883
	£1,786,370
Imports of dutiable goods	£1,274,545
Ditto duty free	1,786,370
Gross total	3,060,915

MENANGLE, August 2.—A correspondent writes: "I am happy to tell you that we now have every prospect of a busy and stirring time. Yesterday I had the pleasure of witnessing the turning of the first sod at Douglass Park of the railway from Menangle to Picton. The distance at which this, to us, novel ceremony took place is six miles from this, and seven from Picton. About half-past 3 o'clock Mr. Rhodes, the intelligent agent for Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, accompanied by several of the sub-contractors and a number of ladies and gentlemen of the vicinity, arrived at the spot, which was indicated by flags, and conducted Miss Douglass, the daughter of the Hon G. Douglass, M.L.C., to perform the ceremony. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for success to railways, and three for the contractors, which, being suitably acknowledged, the company partook of a well-served collation, and left highly pleased with their visit. It is strange to hear the settler, particularly the small farmer, calculate on the advantage likely to accrue from the extension of this line. In their mind's eye, if not in reality, the value of their land and crops have trebled, and, what is better, it has stimulated their habits of industry, which certainly wanted something of the kind. I am told the works are likely to be proceeded with from Douglass Park to Picton in ten days or a fortnight, of which I will advise you."

CHINA.

THE Golden State, from Hongkong 27th May, arrived in port yesterday, bringing later advices.

With reference to the opening up and pacification of China, the *Daily Press* remarks:—The great pacificator in China will doubtless be steam. The rivers are so numerous and navigable, that the Americans, who beat the world in river steamers, will certainly, if we do not look out, take the lead and enjoy a great advantage. The difficulty which has hitherto existed is the repellence of the mandarins. China Opened is a great theme, to be sure, and if it can but be done without breaking the shell, the most sanguine expectations may, and very likely will, fall short of the reality. In a commercial point of view the Nankin treaty certainly trebled our trade, but still the so-called rebellion, which, if we did not occasion, we gave an immense impetus to, has acted as a great drawback. In point of fact, in our opinion it has been the sole cause of exchange ruling so strong and so steadily against us. For, apart from the injury to commerce, which the want of confidence consequent on the prevalence of anarchy must necessarily occasion, there is this consideration which cannot admit of an argument. The communications with the tea districts have for years been greatly interrupted. Tea has consequently been subjected to two kinds of imposts—one, black mail paid to the rebels—the other, increased transit duties to the Mandarins to enable them to maintain a force to oppose the marauders. These imposts apply as well to the treasure sent into the interior to purchase tea, as they do to the tea itself, and it therefore is quite plain that teas when laid down at the port of shipment must cost far more than they would if peace and order prevailed, and thus exchange is effected accordingly. So that the effect is simply this, that in so far as the enhanced price of tea (and other exports, too, for we only name tea as an instance), the people in Great Britain are to a great extent paying, not only this black mail to the marauders, but are also paying the squeezes to the Mandarins. This is not all, however, nor is it by any means the worst feature in the case—for the interruption thus caused with the communications into the interior has naturally tended to check, or perhaps totally to stop the transmission of our imports; and the consequence is that we have to drain Europe for silver to pay the balance which the trade shows against us. If the rebellion possessed any fixed principles—if its object were to resist oppression, or to redress grievances—if it had patriotism for its byword—liberty for its maxim—and men of character for its leaders—then some good might come out of it, or some termination be put to it; but when its only characteristics are blasphemy and brigandage—when "it makes the meat it feeds on," by swelling its ranks from the destitution and misery which it leaves in its wake—when philanthropy and self-interest combine in the call to put it down, the British should lose no time in destroying this monster of their own creating, this offspring of their questionable policy.

Alluding to the rice trade between China and the ports on the Tenasserim coast, the *Press* says:—They sprung into existence like comets. We were always told as each came into view that rice could be procured for almost nothing—vessels were sent from all quarters to obtain cargoes upon such favourable terms, and prices were run up to something beyond what the most sanguine could ever expect to sell at. The production thus received a stimulus which naturally gave rise to the hope that heavy supplies might cause prices to recede. Vessels flocked there again in numbers, and heavy losses were again the result. The commission houses at all the rice ports scattered circulars far and wide, pointing out the certainty of heavy stocks and the probability of a small demand. They had done this before *ad libitum*, and had expended the little credence they were entitled to. Few could be found to trust them again, and very few orders were sent this season for shipment to Europe or China. The truth comes out. The crops are not failures at all events, and instead of stocks increasing and prices drooping, we are told that there is such an extensive demand for Madras, for Chittagong, for Ceylon, for the Straits, and for other places, that prices have actually advanced to a price about double the figure they opened at in the beginning of the season. We are, of course, led to suppose that the demand for these places is something new and unexpected, when the truth is that the existence of such a demand is a fact which has been purposely concealed, and there can be no doubt that it was the competition against the demand for these places which caused the ruinous transactions for which the rice ports have for years been famous. It is abundantly clear that in Ceylon, all along the Coromandel coast, and the shores of the Malacca Straits, the people can make better use of the soil than growing rice upon it, so that they cultivate what pays them best, and for which they find a ready sale at any of the ports with which the coast abounds, and send to Tenasserim for rice. This they must have, and thus the shippers to Europe and China, founding their calculations on false data, became certain victims to those who deceived them.

The same journal observes, that in so far as China is concerned, the British Government has nothing to be proud of. In money matters they may be entitled to more credit than other governments, simply because they have more sense; but for rectitude, for justice, for philanthropy or consistency, we conscientiously affirm our conviction that the aggressive career of the English for the past twenty years will be a blot upon her annals for ages. It really appears to us that unscrupulous diplomacy and over-reaching artifice are the rules which guide all our acts. For instance, take the first China war. A more complete or justifiable *casus belli* cannot be conceived. A Chinese Commissioner deputed purposely from Pekin, suddenly made prisoners of the whole of the foreign community, including H.M.'s Superintendent of Trade, and kept them in dread and durance until they had given up a very large amount of property which did not belong to them. It was no palliation to urge that the property so extorted consisted of opium, because H.M's. Superintendent of Trade had previously, not only warned all British subjects that any resistance they might make to Chinese revenue cruizers would be treated as piracy, but actually intimated to the Chinese authorities that he himself would accompany any of their cruizers, and assist in the capture of any British vessel trading in opium which might make any display of armed resistance. The proud and arrogant Chinese spurned this considerate offer, and left matters to the high hand of Commissioner Lin. Thus our hands were clean and free to act. There was the insult to redress, and compensation for the property illegally extorted to obtain. Yet H.M's. Government were loath and sluggish to declare war, and had not the Superintendent of Trade commenced active hostilities on his own responsibility, causing immediate retaliation on the part of the Chinese, it is very doubtful indeed whether war would ever have been declared at all. The force arrived a little more than one year after the perpetration of the insult. In the meantime the Canton authorities had been breathing fire and dealing vengeance. Lin went to Macao with a strong force, and did literally drive us into the sea—rewards were offered for our heads—our servants all left to a boy, and our provisions were rigorously stopped—all that petty spite, bitter hate, or crafty implacability could dictate and suggest, was carried into practice against us. The Bogue forts bristled with guns, each demonstrating defiance by the display of a silk flag. A hundred junks and more with prows like tigers "to fright the souls of fearful adversaries," with discordant gongs proclaimed that their "souls were in arms and eager for the fray." What did this grand force of ours do? Did it Nelson-like attack these Celestial fire-eaters, and so punishing the aggressors at once wipe out the stain of the insult? No. The Cantonese were passed by and allowed to revel in their glory, enveloped with gaudy streamers, and the smoke of crackers and salutes. They were allowed to indulge in all the realities that the pomp and circumstance of their innocent but noisy mode of warfare can inspire. The British force passed up North and made cruel and relentless war upon people who had no more to do with the quarrel than the fish of the sea, with just about the same power to settle it. The proceeding was as impolitic as it was inhuman, for the Chinese Government naturally labouring under the conviction that we did not attack the Bogue because we durst not, evinced no disposition whatever to come to terms until we had undeceived them, which was ultimately done without the loss of a man. And what was the object sought to be served by this extraordinary proceeding? To our shame be it spoken, the Chancellor of the Exchequer feared the loss of the tea duties, and it was hoped that if the force avoided Canton, trade might possibly re-open. ("Our merchants being keen for gain and unscrupulous smugglers.") It thus appears that the Queen's ministers in the most premeditated manner decided, that innocent blood should be spilt for guilty, to the end that a revenue might be derived, if peradventure the guilty could be coaxed to trade with us.

MR. BRIGHT.

MR. BRIGHT, although sufficiently bent upon having his own way, possesses one of those paradoxical but not uncommon tempers which are irritated by the absence of opposition. Rightly considering that the failure of Parliament in passing a Reform Bill is favourable to his own peculiar objects, his attacks on those who oppose him in domestic politics have lately assumed a tone of triumphant cheerfulness which might be mistaken for good-humour. In common, however, with other candidates and orators, Mr. Bright has a second topic to discuss; and in dealing with the impending war he finds, with disappointed surprise, that Whigs and Tories have presumed to hold in the present crisis opinions not less pacific than his own. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to search the past and the future for pretexts of quarrel and occasions of insult; and accordingly, "intriguing place-holders" and "intriguing place-hunters"—or in other words, statesmen of all parties—receive fair warning that one patriot at least will not sit tamely by while "they slip, and drift, and slide, as it were, into the terrific abyss which yawns below us." "I value," says Mr. Bright, "the blood, I value the sweat, I value the comfort, the lives, the homes, the happiness of the people of this country. Never for a single moment, at the behest of power or at the call of popular frenzy or popular clamour, shall any man be able to charge me with being accessory to a policy which should sacrifice the happiness of the common people on the altar of sanguinary war." There is but too much foundation for the complaint that diplomacy is wanting in foresight and in firmness, and especially in the courage which dares, in spite of calumny and misrepresentation, to warn the country of impending danger. Mr. Bright would have stigmatised the Ministers as traitors if they had known and proclaimed a month ago the fearful tidings which have taken them at the last moment by surprise. As for his own formula, if it were adopted, it would effectually supersede all processes of slipping, or drifting, or sliding, by inviting provocations which would arouse the nation to a spontaneous and irresistible demand for an appeal to arms. The "common people" are always the readiest to "sacrifice their happiness on the altar of sanguinary war;" but foreign aggressors readily trust the promises of popular orators that England will entirely abstain from all resistance to their encroachments. One costly war is, for a single generation, a sufficient tribute to the influence of the Peace Society. The Emperor Nicholas trusted in the speeches of Mr. Cobden and in the long-suffering of Lord Aberdeen, until he was himself too far committed to retreat; while English feeling was irritated beyond control by the ill-judged slackness of the Government in resenting foreign insolence. In his recent eulogy on Mr. Cobden's character, Mr. Bright applauded the empty protests which have not prevented the assemblage of unprecedented armaments in every quarter of the Continent. He still boasts of the consistent opposition which, in common with his friend, he offered to the national policy during the Russian war. If the theory of non-resistance had ever saved a single drop of blood there might be some ground for inquiring whether it was compatible with public interest, with honour, or with duty. In assuming to himself a monopoly of regard for humanity and peace, Mr. Bright, as usual, endeavours to stigmatise and to annoy the rivals who pursue the same object with himself—only differing in their selection of methods which are at least more plausible, and better approved by experience.

The intolerant and unforgiving nature of the professed advocate of peace is most remarkably exhibited in his malignant reference to the critics who ventured to question his judgment during the Russian war. The agitator who never opens his lips but to impute corrupt motives, and to excite animosity against some class of the community, thinks it not unbecoming to speak thus of the journalists of England, at that time almost unanimous in their support of the policy which was adopted. "I was insulted and defamed; every wretched scribe who earned his bread by writing newspaper articles, and whose conscience was not the guide of his conduct—every man of that class thought I was a fit object for his jeers, and his calumnies, and his lies, for three years together." There are some men "of that class" who second Mr. Bright in his assault on the gentry, on the educated classes, and on all who cherish the traditions of English freedom and glory. Perhaps their eyes may be opened when they are told that a paid journalist is, by virtue of his occupation, "a wretched scribe," and that his conscience is not the guide of his conduct. Even Mr. Bright's audacity would scarcely enable him to set up the insolent excuse that this vituperation is confined to his literary opponents. The most democratic writers in newspapers, the hired servants of the resuscitated League, "earn their bread" by the occupation which their favourite hero denounces as disgraceful. It may seem strange that the leader of a party in a free country should expect to be exempt from invective or from ridicule when he undertakes the championship of an opinion which happens to be unpopular. There is, however, no instance in modern political controversy in which a pugnacious minority has been treated, on the whole, with the same candour and courtesy which was extended during the continuance of the Russian dispute to Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden. Their ability and courage were uniformly appreciated, and often unduly praised, by antagonists who nevertheless pointed out the fallacies of their reasoning, and regretted the perversity of their prejudices. Unfortunately, Mr. Bright is incapable of generosity, of fairness, and above all, of forgiving the slightest personal offence.

The obstinate, and perhaps unconscious, dishonesty which pervades his declamations in favour of peace is more mischievous even than his sedulous cultivation of malignant feelings. Against France, which has planned and brought about an unnecessary war—against Austria, which has accepted the challenge—against Russia, which from motives of unmixed ambition stirs up a murderous struggle in the West—against the conspiracy of despots for the conquest and partition of half the world—Mr. Bright has not a word of warning, of regret, of censure to utter. Even Germany, arming for the defence of its independence, escapes the lash of the uncompromising advocate of peace. It is on England, or rather on the English ruling classes and statesmen, that, at a time when they are straining every nerve to maintain a difficult neutrality, the torrent of pacific indignation bursts with exclusive violence. The aristocratic institutions forsooth, the small boroughs, the privileged voters of England, thwart the peaceful tendencies of the intelligent majority which is now unjustly excluded from political power. Mr. Cobden has often dwelt on the belligerent propensities of his own country, and explained how the equal institutions of France had rendered Continental wars of aggression henceforth impossible. It remained for his more daring associate to point the moral of the democratic creed at the moment when the elected representative of ballot and universal suffrage is setting Europe in flames.

It is always safe to rely on the short memory of public meetings, but the crowds which applaud Mr. Bright's inflammatory harangues consist of individuals who can well remember how unanimously they demanded a declaration of hostilities against Russia, and how they subsequently insisted on the vigorous prosecution of the war. The leading politicians on both sides of the House of Lords, and the aristocratic section of the House of Commons, were originally opposed to the national policy, and to the last they were notoriously lukewarm in the struggle. The middle classes and the people, represented by "wretched scribes who write for bread," overbore the reluctance of their ordinary leaders, and broke through the temporizing fictions of diplomacy. Birmingham was probably proud of its share in the general movement, although its inhabitants may, after the lapse of four or five years, be willing to hear their own conduct and opinions imputed to those whom they are taught to consider their enemies, and denounced as a proof of the faulty character of the English Constitution.

In the attempt to convert any large portion of his countrymen to the doctrines of the Peace Society, Mr. Bright will assuredly fail. It is only important that foreign Powers should not believe, even for a moment, in the possible success of his agitation. The assumption that the only great neutral State in Europe had become powerless for good or for evil would remove the last influence which can be expected to calm the passions or to discountenance the violence of the belligerents. There is some danger that the misconception of 1854 may be reproduced at the present day. Mr. Cobden, after the triumph of the Corn-law League, was regarded throughout Europe as the representative of dominant English opinion. Foreigners never understood that the agitator who had been irresistible in a just cause sank into a mere idler and amateur when he amused himself with a peace crusade. Mr. Bright is now the principal leader of a revolutionary movement, and such sentinels of the Constitution as Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham are already negotiating for a surrender of its principal defences. It may not unreas

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

(From the Correspondence of the Guardian.)

[Some portions of the information here given has already appeared in our columns in other shapes, and from other sources. We repeat it here that our readers may form some idea of the effect which the stream of events had on one who was at the very centre of influence and information.—Ed. *S. M. H.*]

Paris, May 2nd.—Matters have followed the course which could scarcely be longer doubtful after the events detailed in my letter and your own postscript of last week. Between Austria rushing to the attack, and France hurrying to the rescue, the last feeble attempt at mediation on the part of England has been trodden under foot, and we have at least the melancholy satisfaction of being delivered from a state of the most harassing uncertainty. War has once more broken out between the Powers of Europe. After one or two false alarms by private telegram, the *Moniteur* of yesterday proclaimed officially the fact that the Austrians had entered the Piedmontese territory. They passed the fatal boundary it appears, at 3 p.m. on the 29th ultimo, and advanced during the night to Gravellona and Cussalo, near Vigevano. On the morning of the 30th a disembarkation took place at Stresa and Arona on the Lago Maggiore; and by eleven o'clock, the *corps* which entered by Gravellona, consisting of twenty battalions and eight batteries, had pushed its advanced posts to Vespolate. A larger *corps d'armée* was marching upon Mortara; and this morning the *Moniteur* tells us that Novara was also occupied on the 30th by a "few Austrian troops." These events are all we have for the present, nor, up to this moment, does any official intelligence of a collision seem to have come to hand. They who have supposed that Sardinia would be swept into the sea ere her strong friend could come up, have proved very far wrong in their calculations. The French are already in ample strength at Turin and Genoa to put an end to any such apprehension. The rapidity with which this movement has been effected verges upon the marvellous, and the popular enthusiasm which has attended it in this country is only exceeded by the very natural emotion which it has excited in Sardinia itself. The marching of the Guard along the Rue de Rivoli was a complete ovation; and when the grenadiers stopped and presented their flag to the group of the Emperor and the Empress with her boy in her arms, standing at one of the windows of the basement story of the Tuileries, I heard many persons observe that the Emperor seemed for the first time to be "really popular." On another occasion the crowd was allowed even to enter the reserved courtyard of the Palace, and flock round the Emperor as he was addressing the troops. The people seem to have become all at once enamoured both of the war and its chief promoter. The Empress herself is said to have harangued the Cent Gardes, who are to accompany the Emperor to Italy, in a speech of great animation.

We have wonderful accounts from the south of the rapidity and completeness of the naval arrangements. An official despatch from Toulon states that "two entire regiments were there embarked and sailed within the hour." The *Toulonnais* tells us that the aspect of the port and town is most extraordinary, and reminds people of the old wars. A camp is forming, and troops arrive several times in the course of the day by rail and road. They meet with the warmest welcome, and the greatest animation prevails. "It is impossible," it is added, "to form an idea of the wonderful quickness and precision of the naval and military movements."

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles describes a similar scene of animation at that port, especially during the embarkation of the Zouaves. A young woman, in the dress of the regiment, was detected and stopped by an officer as she endeavoured to go on board and follow her sweetheart to the wars. The "incident" appears to have excited a great sensation!

On Friday Baraguay d'Hilliers landed at Genoa in the presence of an immense crowd, crying "Vive la France et l'Italie!" As early as the 26th, the *Courrier Mercantile* of that city tells us, 8000 troops landed from six steamers, and 3000 more on the 27th, among whom were several battalions of the Foreign Legion, whose presence long ago at Lyons was asserted to be a certain indication of approaching war. Multitudes from every part of the town flocked to the harbour to cheer their allies, and lined the streets through which they passed, exchanging cries and shaking hands. "The new-comers are ranging the town, receiving marks of cordiality and hospitality in broken French and broken Italian. The theatre of Carlo Felice was splendidly illuminated at night, and the French officers loudly cheered on entering."

I need not do more here than allude to the official circular addressed by the French Government to all its diplomatic agents. The course of the collective action of the affairs of Italy is again traced, and Austria accused of breaking through it by an isolated act "equivalent to a declaration of war." But though compelled to hasten to the defence of Piedmont, because both political and geographical reasons prohibit her from allowing the invasion of that country, "France has no desire—her Minister is directed to give the most positive assurance to that effect—to separate her own views from those of her allies." The Emperor declares himself "to be animated by no personal ambition, nor any desire of conquest, an I trusts that a "strong moral bond will continue to unite the policy of the Cabinets of Paris and London," and pre vent, with the aid of Russia and Prussia, the present explosion from spreading further.

With respect to the supposed "treaty" between this country and Russia, the best opinions appear to reduce it to the fact of an agreement that a Russian *corps d'armée* shall be formed on the frontiers of Gallicia, with an understanding that it shall only act in case of interference on the part of Germany. The movement indicates probably nothing more than the assumption of an unfriendly neutrality towards Austria, such as she herself lately exhibited towards Russia. One could hardly expect less of the latter Power under the circumstances, nor is it necessary to suppose that much solicitation was required on the part of Louis Napoleon to induce her to consent to the arrangement. The non-publicity observed may be attributed chiefly to the desire to avoid giving offence or seeming to hold out a threat to Germany.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes in full, in large type, the speech of Lord Palmerston to his constituents of Tiverton.

The *Patrie*, returning yesterday evening to the subject of the meditation of England, says—

Our regiments have passed the frontiers. It is no longer the moment to talk of disarmaments with a view to uncertain solutions. France will now only retire from Italy after having assured her independence.

It is suspected that the Pope would not be sorry to leave Rome could he secure the assent of General Guyon to his doing so. You will perceive by his proclamation that the French commander has, in mild terms, prohibited "peaceful but public manifestations" of feeling in that city. But he has also "required" the liberation of the persons arrested for crying "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive l'Italie!*" Some friends who have this moment arrived from Florence inform me that what has taken place there had been long anticipated, created no surprise, nor was any tumult or resistance on the part of the Government even apprehended. The Duke was fully aware that he only waited for the hour when his *conge* should be given him.

On Friday last, at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, presided over by the Emperor, the Empress was present for the first time, along with Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon. The incident is presumed to denote the intention of leaving her Majesty in possession of the supreme authority during the absence of the Emperor.

Nothing positive seems as yet fixed as to to the Emperor's departure for the army. Thursday is now the day mentioned for it. M. de Hübner, the Austrian Ambassador, is reported about to leave Paris to-day.

The semi-official Press attack the English Ministry with considerable severity, and accuse Lord Derby especially of Austrian tendencies. There has been a great deal of alarm here amongst the English, and many, I believe, wholly unfounded reports have been in circulation respecting the relations between the two countries.

A somewhat sharp debate took place in the Corps Legislatif on the bills for the loan and the raising the contingent to 140,000. M. Ollivier and M. Jules Favre insisted that the French Government had wished for and proposed the war, that France now drew her sword for the independence of Italy, and did not intend to sheath it while an Austrian remained in the peninsula. On these grounds, and with these views, they, the Opposition members, gave their support to both measures of the Government. The expression of M. Jules Favre, as reported by the *Moniteur*, is that the French Government "*a voulu et prepare la guerre.*" He then draws an eloquent picture of the violence, terror, confiscations, &c., exercised by Austria, and applauds the Government for its intention to put an end to it, and for its foreign policy generally. "As to its internal policy," the honourable member continued, "there could be no sympathy possible between himself and the Government so long as France was crushed under the present system," an expression for which he was reproved by M. Baroche, President of the Council of State.

General Ulloa, who now commands the troops at Florence, is the same who, as an Italian exile, recently waited upon the Prince Napoleon and his bride at the Palais Royal, with a deputation, to thank them for their sympathy for Italy.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree prohibiting the export of arms, ammunition, horses, and all war *matériel* in general.

Paris, April 25.—Nothing that I could say could so well explain the terrible crisis at which we are arrived as the following simple statement of facts given by the *Moniteur*, with the consequences to which they have immediately and necessarily given rise:—

The Austrian Government has thought fit to address a direct communication to the Sardinian Government inviting it to place its army on a peace footing, and to disband its volunteries. This communication appears to have been transmitted to Turin by an aide-de-camp of General Giulay, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Lombardy. This officer seems to have been directed to declare that he would wait three days for an answer, and that anything less than a positive answer would be regarded as a refusal.

Probably if a message could have been put into the mouths of Count Buol and his master by the ruling spirits of the Governments of this country and Sardinia, they would have chosen one couched as nearly as possible in the same words as those which have been voluntarily adopted. Nothing, certainly, unless it had been the passage of the Ticino without any warning at all, could have happened more *apropos* to forward their projects. We were anxiously awaiting the reply of the Cabinet of Vienna to the British proposals for a general disarmament, and anticipating, with considerable confidence, a favourable result; the opinion that Congress would probably meet after all, and that the delays of diplomacy would more than likely waft us safely over the summer, was becoming very general, when lo! this "Austrian ultimatum" fell among us like a thunderbolt, took the whole town by surprise, scattered dismay amongst such friends as Austria could still boast of, and raised the spirit of her enemies to the highest pitch. It has already almost sufficed to make the prospect of the war popular, even with the people of this country.

The following is the natural corollary to the first communication of the *Moniteur*:—

The Emperor has partitioned out as follows the different commands of his troops:—

His Excellency Marshal Magnan commands the army of Paris; head-quarters at Paris.

His Excellency Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakhoff, the Army of Observation, of which the head-quarters will be at Nancy.

His Excellency Marshal Count de Castellanes, the army of Lyons.

His Excellency Marshal Count Baraguay d'Hilliers, the 1st corps of the army of the Alps.

The General of Division Count de Macmahon, the 2nd corps.

His Excellency Marshal Canrobert, the 3rd corps.

The General of Division Niel, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor, the 4th corps.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon will have the command of a separate corps.

His Excellency Marshal Randon is named Major-General of the army of the Alps.

A pretty array of marshals, generals, and armies with which to close the last day of Lent and open the prospect of the Easter holidays.

There is little to be added at this moment to the tale which the above announcement only too plainly tells. I think it right, however, to add what I have this moment heard on very good authority—viz., that yesterday Count Walewski, speaking of these unhappy doings, used the language that "he had not yet *entre les mains* the absolute proofs of the *ultimatum* having been offered on the conditions precisely alleged." The *Moniteur* certainly does not speak quite positively, and says that this communication "appears" to have been transmitted, and that the officer "seems" to have been directed, &c. But the hope held out is very faint, and the "protests" of England, Russia, and, yesterday, that of Prussia also, are announced without any ambiguity or uncertainty of phase.

The *Debats*, which has hitherto manifested a strong Austrian leaning, says, yesterday:—

Austria has misunderstood her own interests and the general interests of Europe. The peace of the world was in her hands, and she has deceived the hopes of every one. By taking this regretable determination, by rendering all accommodation impossible, Austria has made war, perhaps, inevitable. By this inexplicable, and hitherto unexplained, conduct, Austria has incurred we say it plainly and openly—the gravest of all possible responsibility.

The only other hope of avoiding the impending catastrophe appears to be in the statement of the *Herald* that the agreement to a general disarmament by Sardinia was not known when the *ultimatum* was presented. Little reliance seems to be placed on this door of escape; moreover, I am just assured that such was not the case, and that Austria was aware of the exact position of affairs at the time; but this latter statement still requires confirmation.

The Imperial Guard is placed on a war footing, and the officers have received orders to hold themselves ready to march. Marshal Canrobert has left Paris to assume the command of his *corps d'armee*.

Large crowds assemble before the barracks to see the troops march out to the Lyons railway, and in many instances follow them to the station with cries of "*Vive l'Italie.*"

The fall of the Bourse on Friday, after the first announcement of the refusal of Austria to adhere to the propsals of England, and the rumour of the *ultimatum*, varied from 1 franc 60 cents in the Three per Cents. to 2 francs 85 cents in the Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; a fall averaging, therefore, more than 2 per cent. in one day.

It is almost needless to repeat, everything is bristling with preparation for the conflict, and that no other subject but the above is talked of or cared for. Prince Napoleon will leave, it is said, to-day or to-morrow, and lead a corps of 20,000 men to the assistance of his father-in-law at Genoa. The Emperor, in appointing the Duke of Malakhoff, is said to have written—"Marshal, I give you the most splendid command of all, that which may have to decide the destinies of France." The report still prevails of the Emperor's intention to command in person in Italy. The 130,000 men absent on continuous leave have all been summoned to join their regiments. The Lyons papers tells us that the shops of the town are thronged with officers, examining and purchasing tents and campaigning baggage of every description. All communications between the Austrian Embassy and the Foreign Office have ceased during the last two days, but conferences still continue between Baron Hübner and Lord Cowley. The Council of Ministers, presided over by the Emperor, and attended by Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon, has sat daily at the Tuileries since the 20th instant. The Emperor attained his fifty-first year on that day, having been born in 1808.

M. de Tocqueville died at Cannes on Tuesday evening, the 19th, in his fifty-third year, engaged almost up to the hour of his death in the completion of the second volume of his *France Avant la Revolution*.

The troops are leaving Paris at the rate of 1000 per hour on the Lyons line, which is entirely devoted to them. Many also are preparing to leave via Orleans. The Guard leaves to-morrow; it numbers 45,000 men. The appointment of Marshal Randon as Major-General, instead of a General of Division with the title of Chief of the Staff, seems to confirm the supposition that the Emperor intends to command in person. Marshal Berthier held the same post under Napoleon I. Already the names of the sides-de-camps who are to accompany the Emperor are given out, and include the General of Division Comte de Montebello; the General of Brigade Prince de la Moskowa; the General of Brigade Fleury; Colonel de Wanbert de Genlis, Colonel Reille, and two others. It is thought that M. de Persigny will replace the Duke of Malakhoff in England.

Paris, May 3, 6½ p.m.—The *Moniteur* confirms this morning the news from Parma, which was briefly mentioned by the *Pays* alone yesterday evening. A popular, or rather military, demonstration took place in front of the Ducal Palace on the 29th ultimo. The officers of the army demanded, in the name of the troops, to make common cause with Piedmont. The Duchess therefore named a Council of Regency, and left the city with her family. No disturbance took place, nor any breach of public order.

In a semi-official article printed in large type, the *Constitutionel* replies to the manifesto of the Emperor of Austria "to his people"—or rather, as the *Debats* observes, "addressed at least as directly to the whole German Confederation, as to his own subjects." The Government jounal thinks the Emperor might have displayed "more loyalty in his accusations and more modesty in his own glorification." Refering to dates, in respect to the question of who has been the aggressor, it says:—

There is one date, we think, of which Great Britain would do well to demand an account—that of the 28th April; on that day the Cabinet of Vienna announced to the British Ministry that it consented to enter upon a new course of mediation, and at the very same time it transmitted to Milan the orders to cross the Ticino.

The Senate announces that "it does not oppose the law for the emission of a loan of 500 millions." The report says that "this loan of 500 will be united to the 300 millions already at the command of the treasury for the purposes of war"—altogether £34,000,000 to begin with. The report also says that the indirect revenues of the country have incrased 320 millions, or nearly £13,000,000 within the last ten years. I should have mentioned, perhaps, yesterday, that in the debates on the loan and the increase of the contingent in the Corps Legislatif, M. Plichon, a deputy, after carefully distinguishing himself from the Opposition members, thus expressed himself: he said "that it was intolerable that a country which had so long enjoyed political life should be reduced to learn from abroad news which so deeply interested it—that it was still more intolerable that questions involving in the deepest degree the future destinies of the country should be entered upon and decided in a way which left the Corps Législatif no liberty of choice. He only voted as he did because now their troops had crossed the frontier, and the honour of the flag was engaged; but he should have voted against the motions had there been an opportunity given to deliberate and inquire what interest France had in engaging in this war; and he felt confident that an immense majority in the Chamber would have voted with him." Here the speaker was interrupted by "a great number of members;" it may be doubtful, however, whether this "great number of members" will not be found on M. Plichon's side of the house should reverses ensue.

Out of doors, amongst the people, the war is decidedly and undoubtedly popular. I never saw so much fraternisation between the troops and the *plebs*. Conscripts, substitutes, soldiers, and *ouvriers* are tippling and rolling about together on all sides. The "*blouse*" might be seen in every carabet treating "the red breeches" before he marched. Italy and Milan are familiarised to the French mind with military triumphs, and evidently present themselves under a far more tempting aspect to the soldier than the plains of the Crimea.

A subscription is being organised to aid the departure of Italian volunteers. One club has raised £800. Ristori acts to-night for the benefit of an *employé* of the Italian Opera, who gives up his business to join the army. Even the *Siecle* exclaims "that now there is no question of parties and political differences; one thing only is to be looked to, and that is the cause of France sustaining the most sacred of causes. This is not a war, but a crusade!"

New regiments are pouring into Paris every day, to supply the place of those which are gone. At one time the capital was so denuded that there were no sentinels at many of the usual posts, and the gendarmerie was doing duty almost alone.

The family of M. de Hübner has left Paris, but the Minister himself is still here. He is said to be waiting for the publication of an imperial manifesto, like that of his own sovereign. We were promised the publication of such a document in the *Moniteur* of this morning, but it did not appear. Perhaps it is reserved for one of the "communications" to be made to the Corps Législatif this day. The Emperor is no doubt desirous to show that body every respect *après coup*, as M. Plichon would perhaps say.

A grand reception at the Tuileries is announced for this evening; it is regarded as preparatory to the departure of the Emperor.

The Imperial manifesto to the French people, above spoken of, is at this moment being posted on all the walls of Paris. It will be found below.

Groups of people are everywhere standing around perusing it with eager countenances; it appears to be well received, at all events by the masses. The same uneasy apprehensions which I spoke of yesterday continue to pervade English circles. There is certainly something of the same bad feeling towards England manifest, as displayed itself a year ago amongst the people. But there seems no good ground for imputing such to the Government. The Press has greatly excited the nation against what it calls "the Tory Ministry of England."

The Austrians have advanced to Vercelli.

Paris, May 9th.—The news, if it can be called such, from the theatre of war is so extraordinarily and inexplicably devoid of interest and incident that some persons begin to doubt whether Austria thinks it her "cue to fight" after all, and does not even yet contemplate negotiation or retreat. "*Langsam nur Langsam*" is at at all events her motto for the present, and they who were loudest in their alarms of France "not being ready" are compelled now to avow that she has been ready enough for such slow-footed adversaries. An army of French soldiers is now beyond all doubt arrived in Piedmont, sufficient either to protect Turin or cover the line of communication between Alessandria and Genoa. Much has been said of the deficiency of the French in artillery and *matériel*, and no doubt the greater portion of these auxiliaries of war still remains to be brought up before offensive operations can be commenced. But the first desideratum was evidently to provide men. These marched amongst friends into a friendly territory, provided with ample reserves, both of artillery and ammunition, all, of course, at the disposition of such valuable and welcome allies, until their own supplies should come up. Expedition, and not completeness, was therefore the business of the moment, and it must be owned that the condition has been indifferently well fulfilled.

I make the above remarks because there has been a great outcry here, and much foolish rumour, especially amongst English circles, as to the causes of the change of office between Marshals Vaillant and Randon. It has been said that the late Minister of War was dismissed ignominiously and in disgrace from his post, the Emperor having discovered the gross deficiency of everthing connected with his department. I can only say that I have not been able to trace these supposed delinquencies, either to authentic sources or to facts; and without pretending to state what has been precisely the motive of the late appointments, it appears to me that the last reported steps of the Austrians sufficiently testify to the activity of the French Minister of War and the efficiency of his arrangements. All accounts agree in stating the French to be now in great force towards the Serivia (by far the most important point on the whole line of operations), and the last official bulletin from Turin tells us that "the enemy have precipitately evacuated Voghera and recrossed the Po at Gerola, thereby abandoning the only formidable attempt they have yet made with their left wing. The troope at Vercelli, on the right, have also retreated to Gattinara, about fifteen miles in the rear, but have been replaced by other detachments." The sum of the intelligence as regards the Austrians amounts to the above; the French are said to have already pushed their advanced posts from Tortona to Voghera, which the Austrians have just abandoned, and are evidently preparing to make that route one of their lines of march upon Milan.

The *Moniteur*, besides the appointments of Marshal Randon, as Minister of War, and of Marshal Vaillant as Major-General of the army of Italy, announces those of the Duc de Padoue as Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. Delangle, and of the latter as Minister of Justice, in place of M. Royer, named Vice-President of the Senate. These changes appear to be of as little moment as all Ministerial appointments are now become in this country.

A soothing note in the *Moniteur*, addressed to Germany, assures us that the Duke of Malakhoff merely replaces Marshal Canrobert in his command on the Eastern frontier; that no army is to be assembled on the Rhine, nor are the garrisons there about to be strengthened by a single regiment. All that is being done indicates merely that the garrisons of the Eastern fortresses can be united to form an army, should the frontiers be threatened.

There appears no doubt that M. de Persigny will succeed the Duke of Malakhoff as representative of France in London.

The departure of the Emperor for Italy seems fixed for to-morrow or Wednesday. A grand religious ceremony at Notre Dame is to take place previously, at which all the high functionaries and great State bodies are invited to be present. The Emperor leaves Marseilles by the Reine Hortense for Genoa, where the Imperial Guard still await his arrival. His reception will, of course, be enthusiastic. The military household of Prince Napoleon left by the Lyons railroad yesterday.

A circular to the Prefects from the new Minister of the Interior expresses "his devotion without reserve" to the Imperial dynasty, and his determination to dissipate all *preoccupations*" to which the absence of the Emperor may possibly give rise. The Duke of Padua is a son of General Arrighi, to whom Napoleon I. gave that title. Marshal Randon, the new Minister of War, was a sergeant in the army in 1812, and won his epaulettes at the battle of Moscow.

The voluntary enlistments in Paris alone are said to amount to 20,000.

A vast crowd at this moment surrounds the Ministry of Finance, in the Rue de Rivoli, forming *queue*, to subscribe the new loan.

The Minister of Public Worship has addressed a circular to the French Episcopate, in which he says that the Emperor having failed in "his sincere desire to settle the Italian question peaceably," it is important to enlighten the clergy on the consequences of the conflict now become inevitable. The part which France is about to play has been much commented on; but "the Emperor y *a songe devant Dieu*, and his well-known wisdom, energy, and loyalty will not be found wanting either towards religion or the country." The circular then recalls all the marks of deference and respect by which Louis Napoleon has proved himself "the firm upholder of Catholic unity." The Emperor is determined that all the rights of the Supreme Head of the Church, as a temporal Sovereign, shall be respected; nor will he allow subversive doctrines to prevail in Italy. But the independent existence and liberty of action of the Italian Governments are necessary to the legitimate progress of the people; and these "practical, generous, and Christian principles" are the surest basis of public order. The hearts of the French clergy ought to feel as much security as gratitude, and, prostrate at the foot of their altars, associate themselves with the emotions of the country.

The *Patrie* also assures us that, in an autograph letter to the Pope, the Emperor has renewed his assurances of filial respect and invariable devotion.

M. Guizot presided at the yearly meeting of the Protestant Bible Society last week, and shortly addressed the assembly. He defended the religious zeal which impels individuals to propagate their own faith, as "natural, legitimate, and praiseworthy." There were *convenances* to be observed, but both an internal and external development were inherent in, and necessary to, religious conviction and religious liberty. He instanced as the most religious period of France that of the seventeenth century, when the propagandism of Catholics and Protestants was most ardent; and pointed to the constant discussions and struggles between the Anglican Church and Dissent as a ground of their mutual faith, zeal, and religious vitality. M. Guizot alluded in courteous terms to the late decree of the 19th March (which I noticed at the time), removing in a great measure religious jurisdiction from the local authorities to the Council of State. Your readers may remember that I long since pointed out petty local jealousies and rivalries to be the only species of "persecution" which the French Protestants have still to complain of. M. Guizot seemed to consider the measure as likely to be most effective and a great boon. But he objected in strong terms to the distinction set up by the Minister between liberty of conscience and liberty of public worship:—"Only the Inquisition," said M. Guizot, "ever attempted to interfere with the first; and we expect something more than the mere abolition of the Inquisition." The right of an internal religious independence inferred an external independence also in its profession, when nothing was done in violation of public order. The meeting was very largely attended. The great statesman looked, I am glad to say, in excellent health and spirits, spoke with all his usual dignity and unction, and was listened to with a sort of devout attention by his audience.

The Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists (the Royal Academy Exhibition of Paris) now open in the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées, presents even fewer attractions than usual as regards the higher ranges of French talent. Not that the recent death of such men as Paul de la Roche and Ary Scheffer has anything to do with the absence of works of that description. They had ceased for the last twenty years to submit their productions to public criticism, and the impertinence, at they deemed it, of the *feuilletonist*; and their cotemporary and survivor, Henri Ingres, has long followed their example. But this year we miss also both old and new favourites, who had not hitherto disdained an appeal to public opinion. There are many battle-pieces in the Palace of Industry, but not one by Horace Vernet. Rosa Bonheur, too, is absent, having preferred the French gallery in London; and so is Messonnier, and many other established reputations. Still the exhibition is far from being devoid of interest. In the absence of any remarkable or very successful attempts of the grand school, *tableaux de genre* and landscapes have assumed an unwonted importance. One of the most authoritative of Parisian critics, indeed, complains of a painting of "cows and calves" and of a "battle of dogs" being placed side by side in the *salle d'honneur* with "historical paintings." But what chiefly excites the ire of the same critic is the fact of the said cows and calves and dogs having the presumption to be as "big" as the nobler objects beside them, a circumstance which calls forth a warm protest against this propensity to "exaggerate the natural dimensions of animals and vegetables!" A painting by an artist of the name of Français, exhibiting a single tree almost as large as life, but, it must be owned, almost as natural, affords some ground for these remonstrances. A female hand, as yet little known to fame, may be said to have carried off the palm in the attractive style of art above alluded to. There is certainly no painting in the exhibition which is a greater popular favourite than "The Sisters of Charity," by Mme. Henriette Browne, a native of Paris. A Sister of Charity holds a pale feverish boy on her lap, while another mixes a draught in the background. The complexion of the Sister as seen under her white headdress is inimitably true to nature, as is also the tender and pious feeling of her countenance. The painting and projection of the boyish and languid limbs, as they hang from the cotton quilt on which he lies, is an admirable display of the mechanical powers of the artist. The picture has been bought for 12,000f. (£480) by the lottery committee. By a resolution of the Minister of State, it has been decided that lottery tickets, of one franc each, shall be issued, the proceeds of which, combined with the money taken at the doors, are to be laid out in the purchase of prizes. The measure has served greatly to popularise the exhibition this year. Everybody takes a ticket, and feels he has "some" personal interest in what he is looking at. The pictures selected for prizes are now all arranged together apart, and form a very tempting group. The smaller *tableaux de genre* of Armand Leleux are well worthy observation and mention; the colouring is of wonderful depth and power. An interior, representing a man reading a newspaper to two women, Swiss peasants, is perhaps the best. Battle-pieces are even unusually numerous, and are only exceeded by the multitude of religious subjects. When looking round the walls of the *salon* of 1859, one cannot doubt of the effect which the late great movement in war and in the Church has exercised upon the French mind. A painting of enormous size, destined for the Versailles gallery, by Yvon, represents the gorge of Malakhoff at the most terrific moment of the assault; and episodes of the late (how soon may we have to say the present!) struggle catch the eye in all directions. As to religious subjects their very number excludes the possibility of general excellence. Besides very many scattered through the exhibition, one of the largest saloons is entirely devoted to paintings of this character, mostly of enormous size. In point of execution and design, it might be called the chamber of horrors, and, although all the subjects are intended to be "heavenly," the haste one makes to get out of sight of them might suggest a very different appellation. The "Plantation d'un Calvaire," however, or putting up of a crucifix, a large religious *tableau de genre*, by Breton, is a very different matter, and is a painting of great powers of execution and deep feeling. M. Troyon, whose landscapes have worked a revolution in that branch of the French school, is well represented by three or four large landscape cattle-pieces; and by a smaller sketch of a retriever holding a red-legged partridge in his mouth, of which latter picture it is enough to say that that it is worthy of Landseer himself. Alfred de Dreux, the more immediate rival of our own great artist, sends two companion paintings, of which the "Return from Shooting," a youth riding home with game over his shoulders," is by far the best, and a great improvement on the drawing of this master. M. Hamon, already so well known and justly celebrated for his elegant and playful fancy and delicate pencil, has but one specimen of his talent, but it is better than a dozen indifferent ones. "L'Amour en Visite," the demurest and wickedest of Cupids shivering stark naked at a door, through a hole in which a peasant girl eyes him askance, is a first-rate picture in its way. The artist has completely thrown aside the thin veil through which he has always hitherto been pleased to show himself, and comes out clear and bold, fleshy in his flesh, stony in his stone, and most strawlike in his straw. A handful of the latter at the cottage door is as good as what Mr. Millais put under the feet of his two "not" beauties of the ark. There are many more first-rate paintings of this secondary class well deserving of mention, and which will repay looking out from the mass of rubbish which surrounds them. There are no less than 3045 paintings exibited, and altogether some 4000 works of art. Her Imperial Highness the Princess Mathilde exhibits three water-coloured drawings, varnished, which are perhaps not bad—for a princess! Poor Benouville, who died recently, exhibits "Joan of Arc," as a peasant girl in the field, receiving a divine vision—"Jeanne, fille de Dieu, va en France, hatetoi!" which is altogether original, and so far meritorious. Battle-pieces, the multitude of religious subjects (of such merit as I have intimated), the pre-eminence of *tableaux de genre*, of landscapes (and their great *improvement* in point of nature), a slight tendency, which only some persons have discovered, towards the English school and Pre-Raphaelitism—such are the leading features and objects of interest in the school of modern French art and its exhibition of 1859.

THE TWO SICILIES.

(From the Correspondent of the Evening Express.)

Naples, May 14.—The King's illness appears to be stationary, though the fact is that his health grows worse and worse. The official journal in the early part of the week announced that the King had slept, from which we may understand that he had not done so before. A guard has been placed at the door of the rooms which lead into the chamber of his Majesty, to prevent the entrance of every one—of even the brothers of the King or of his sons—with the sole exception of the hereditary Prince. The Queen never leaves the chamber of the King, and takes her meals near his bed. It is her proper position, and she fulfils devotedly the duties of a wife; but the country attributes to her, and to General Martini, the Austrian minister, great influence over the royal mind.

Whilst the foreign policy of the Government is that of neutrality, within it is that of compression. Every effort is made by the liberal party not to provoke any collision with the military, which would be fatal to humanity, and to that good understanding between the army and the citizens, which there is a great desire to maintain. The sympathy for Piedmont and for the war increases daily amongst the officers, though no one dares to make any proposition.

After a long silence on the affairs of Piedmont, the official journal reported that the Vicariate had been conferred on Prince Eugene of Savoy. The blindness of this government in wishing to sustain itself through impostures, and to maintain life from hour to hour by terror and by falsehood, is almost incredible to any one who does not live in the country. I will, however, relate some facts which illustrate its political system. The police have communicated a circular to the authorities enjoining them to exercise the strictest vigilance over those who travel, and especially over those who wear the Italian hat, beard, dress, &c. Yet more, they have prohibited the authorities from giving passports to the *attendibili* (suspects) on any ground whatever; or from permitting them to pass into the next towns or villages, and this on their strictest responsibility. A party of *Sanfedisti*, too, is in the course of formation with the greatest caution, directed, as it is supposed, by the Count of Aquila and the Count of Trapani. The most desperate part of the population are called; three carlini a day are assigned to them, and they are told that whenever orders are given them they must have courage to execute them. History teaches us what is the object of an enrolment such as this; the French have had experience of what it means in former times in the Calabrias, and the motto of the party will be "Order."

The Prince of Syracuse, threatened with dropsy, has retired to Torre del Greco, and General Filangieri to the neighbourhood of Sorrento.

Emissaries are being despatched by the Government, I am told, into the provinces; and amongst others, the celebrated Terenzio Sacco, defender of the policy of the Neapolitan Government, and the advocate Durelli, are travelling through the Puglias.

A demonstration in favour of the eldest son of the actual Queen has taken place in Foggia. It was got up, says report, by Filippo Rossi, director of the Tavoliere di Puglia, and by a certain Savastano.

It was under the captaincy of these men that a number of the populace were hired, a few days since, who went into the public places with white flags, crying out "Viva il figlio di Maria Teresa," "Viva Luigi;" ("Long live the son of Maria Teresa."—"Long live Louis,") &c. The citizens shut themselves up, and made no response to these cries, and the Intendente opposed the demonstration and ordered the people to retire. On a report of this incident being made to the Minister, orders were given to arrest only the chiefs of this movemement, with the exception of Rossi and Sevastano. Others who had been arrested were liberated, in order not to awaken too much the public attention. I do not mean to say that there was any truth in the reports spread abroad a short time since, that desires existed for the aggrandisement of the eldest son of the Queen at the expense of the Hereditary Prince, but the incident of which I speak is singular.

Leaving all speculation, I must call your attention to a fact, and one which shows the beginning of the movement. Addresses are again being distributed by the liberal party. The following is a translation of one:

"Viva l'Italia, viva la Francia!—The thought and the desire of the resurrection of Italy are no longer either an absurdity or a crime. The wars of 1848, the heroism of a hundred cities, the sufferings of the conquered, the griefs of the exiled, the blood of martyrs shed by the axe of the executioner and the musket of the Croat, have raised a cry throughout Europe. Opinion has spoken regarding Italy, and the mark of reprobation is affixed to the forehead of Austria—the robber. It was only required that the legitimate aspirations of Italy should be recognised in the diplomatic councils of Europe; and Piedmont, entering boldly and courageously in the arena, destroyed the imputation that Italianism was but the desire of the poet, the wish of the anarchist, an instrument of the ambitious. Thus elevated to the rank of an European question, it was impossible to stop or to draw back. Even the contemptuous smile of the sceptic has hitherto insulted the faith of believers; but when as avengers of cowardly outrages the tri-coloured flags of Italy and of France, united in one generous thought, float over the banks of the Po, doubt becomes a base folly—inaction, cowardice—and every dissension a crime. The idea that liberty is a mockery or a snare where the despot Austria rules, is the conviction of nine millions of persons. Wherefore now that bands of valiant youth run eagerly to shed their blood for the conquest of their country, Neapolitans, however oppressed by a tyranny unique in the world, shall, with courage and union, lend their help to the great work of liberty and independence—unfailing prize of a strong and brave people."

The report which I have given you above shows pretty strongly how great are the elements of discord and combustion which exist in this country—how readily it might fall a prey to the first ambitious adventurer who would present himself in the name of Italian independence—and how desirable it is that for the sake of that very independence and for self-preservation the Neapolitan Government should be counselled at once to enter on a different course, and freely and frankly grant those liberal institutions which the nation has been so long contending for, and without which it is vain to expect that she will ever rest contended. Satisfy their desires, and the object for the accomplishment of which they aim at, Italian independence, is obtained; but let this mad system of repression, and repression only, be continued, and one single regiment of French soldiers, as was said to me by a person in a high position this week, and this country would be revolutionised, and the Bourbons wanderers. There is a strong liberal party in Naples; at the head of it is a royal prince, and even the heir to the throne, it is said, has shown himself not indisposed to liberal sentiments. Let that party be nurtured by England. I understand that there is a disposition on the part of the Neapolitan Government to lean towards her: let England encourage the tendency, but let her do so in the interests of the Italian people, and let her demand a constitution as necessary to the free existence and happiness of the Neapolitans. Guarantees are wanted in the country; but as to "changes of ministry and reforms in the administration," they are absurdities in a country where authority is dreaded, not respected—detested but not credited. Faith does not exist in Naples.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

As surely as the ballot comes in every year with spring radishes and early gooseberries, so does the mania for amateur Soldiering develope itself in the middle class Britannic minds on the first rumour of war or invasion. Young gentlemen in the Universities at once begin to consider how they should look in a handsome uniform, young tradesmen to flourish their "cloth yard shafts," and to make desperate charges against imaginary enemies under the counter, and young farmers and squires of small degree, to smack their lips at the recollection of yeomanry dinners, and to imagine what a delightful thing it would be if these periodical symposia could only be made a permanent institution. Somewhere about the same time the valiant Artillery Company of London arouses itself from one of its long slumbers, rattles its neglected firelocks on the wall, and talks of its cannon and its parade-ground. Even the gallant Lumber Troops, on such an occasion, revivifies its faded laurels, and thirsts for an immediate rush at the "imminent deadly breach."

But as Sir Charles Coldstream said, when he had seen the crater of Vesuvius, "there's nothing in it." There is nothing in all these transitory martial aspirations, which would at once assume the extreme of acrial temerity, the moment any real, practical attempt were made to turn it to account. The idea of our volunteer soldiers from *Punch's* hero of Brook Green, to the secretary of the Honorable Artillery Company, has much more to do with the parade than with the stern realities of military service. It is a fine thing, once in a way, to exhibit oneself in a handsome uniform to the admiring gaze of wonder-struck female relatives, to participate in costly dinners, for which one's old "governor" has to pay through the nose, and to be announced as Captain, or Major, or perhaps Colonel, at remote country balls. For, be it remembered, that your volunteer is always a man as distinguished for his ambition as for his military ardour. As Napoleon's soldiers were said each to carry a Marshal's baton in his knapsack, the warriors of Brook Green and kindred fields must, every man of them, have an officer's commission in his breast pocket. They scorn the humble position of rank and file, and merely look upon soldiering as a very pretty play, in which young gentlemen may flutter, once a quarter, in lace and bullion, spend two hours on the parade ground, and then sit at the Mess-table, and finally go home and repose for another three months on the pleasing consciousness that they had deserved well of their country.

Now, far be it from us, in making these playful remarks, to intend anything like a sneer at the innate physical pluck or patriotism of our volunteer friends. They are Englishmen, and in that title is included all that is elementary in manhood. Neither should we wish to damp their military ardour—for England, like Sparta, must always seek her best defence in the valour and national spirit of her sons. What we wish to point out is that the volunteer mania, directed as it is at present, and as it has been ever since 1803, is a sheer waste of enthusiasm, and would only require the first collision with a regularly trained and disciplined enemy to

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 3.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 2nd instant. Passengers—Mr and Miss Hawden, Mrs. Truscott, Mrs. Polle, Mrs. Richardson and family (4), Mr. Rashleigh, Miss Brown, Miss Weber, Mr. Weber and family, and 16 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

Golden State, American ship, 1361 tons, Captain Hepburn, from Hongkong 27th May. Passengers—Messrs. Wright, M'Micken, Ramsay, and 235 Chinese. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents.

Tom Tough, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Jones, from Wide Bay 20th ultimo. Passenger—Mr. Kinsela. Mollison and Black, agents.

Mathilde, Danish brig, 150 tons, Captain Clausen, from Shanghai 20th May. Brown and Co, agents

Lord Worsley (s.), 700 tons, Captain Johnson, from Auckland 28th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Boyle and child, Mrs. Parkington, Mrs. Wilson and 2 sons, Miss Keaney, Mrs. Donovan and child, Messrs. Clark, Campbell, Newell, Smith. Pearson and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 3.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
Clarence, (s.), for Moreton Bay.
Bright Planet, for Melbourne.
Gold Seeker, for Melbourne.
Fayaway, for Melbourne.
Clarence (s.), for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 3.

Alice, for Melbourne; Armin, for Otago; Grafton (s.), for Grafton; Margaret, for Moreton Bay; Helen Douglas, for Manila.

CLEARANCES.—August 3.

Armin, ship, 624 tons, Captain Somer, for Otago. Passengers—Mr. W. A. Bews, Mr. A. F. Owsin.

Helen Douglas, ship, 594 tons, Captain Welsh, for Manila.

Margaret, schooner, 124 tons, Captain Smith, for Moreton Bay, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Butter, Boland, and Woodgate.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain R. T. Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Rev. E. Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Rev. W. Purves, Mrs. Purves, Mr. F. X. Lestage, Miss Fitzgibon, Miss M. East, Mr. Threlkeld, Mr. James Gibson, Mr. Harrison, Miss Cormick, Mr. A. Stephen, Master Easmond, Miss Eazmond, and 55 in the steerage.

Clarence (s.), Captain Paddle, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. W. Yaldwyn, Mr. C. Schweig, Mr. J. Cameron, Mr. J. H. Ross, Mr. S. M. Frankland, Mr. E. B. Forrest, Mr. Byrie, and 7 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 3.

Spec, from Shoalhaven, with 19 tons potatoes, 46 bags maize, 1 bag barley; Reaper, from Nambuckra, with 6000 shingles, 20,000 feet cedar; Gazelle, from Port Stephens, with 12,000 feet timber, 2000 spokes; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales hay, 300 bags maize, 1 horse, 20 pigs, quantity horns, 8 boxes eggs, 3 coops fowls.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 3.

Rover, for Port Aitken; Maria, for Richmond River; Caroline, for Morpeth; Eva, for Shoalhaven; Harp, and Highland Lassie, for Newcastle; Gazelle, Courier, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—August 3.

Golden State, from Hongkong: 9600 jars oil, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.

Mathilde, from Shanghai: 4495 packages tea, Brown and Co.

Lord Worsley (s.), from Auckland: 1 package curiosities, Kirchner and Co.; 1 box specie, Oriental Bank; 1 package, W. Ellis; 3 bales bags, 50 casks tar, E. Coleman; 8 casks oil, Brown and Hill; 9 boxes axes, Levicks and Piper; 1 package, Union Bank; 11 bundles skins, 53 bundles hides, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 3.

Armin, for Otago: 6 quarter-casks brandy, 5 cases sherry, T. S. Mowbray; 20 cases geneva, 1 hogshead, 2 quarter-casks sweet gin, 35 bags sugar, 10 chests 32 half-chests tea, 10 casks beer, M. Barr and Co.; 45 cases brandy, 2 cases boots, 10 cases drapery, 3 cases matches, 2747 sheep, 3 horses, Captain Sommer.

Helen Douglas, for Manila: 813 tons coal, H. Moore.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 1100 bags rice, T. C. Breillatt; 7 cases, 1 truss, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 5 cases, Ray, Gleister, and Co.; 2 cases apparel, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 2 cases plants, Guilfoyle; 2 cases, the Surveyor-General: 139 bags maize, Beauchamp; 21 pieces machinery, P. N. Russell and Co.; 260 bags maize, Wright; 1 trunk, C. Newtown, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case 1 cask grindery, Saddington; 37 casks fruit, Spurway; 2 cases plants, S. Nutter; 40 casks 15 cases fruit, Farnell; 6 casks 8 cases fruit, Medcalf; 1 bale grass, 1 cask seed, Lamb, Parbery, and Co.; 17 packages furniture, Mrs. Clarke; 31 casks fruit, Beck; 1 case fruit, Woodward; 1 case fruit, Hordern; 2 cases, A. Lange; 5 cases, 1 parcel samples, F. Gerard; 4 cases boots, Raymond and Co.; 1 case fruit, Dalley; 2 hogsheads eggs, J. Head; 52 bags maize, 5 cases eggs, C. Bond; 34 firkins butter, J. Alexander; 95 casks, 13 cases, 1 half cask fruit, R. J. Hardy; 27 casks fruit, Sweetman 30 casks fruit, Johnson; 1 box, Lieutenant Cook; 2 casks eggs, 1 case, Spoyne; 63 casks, 8 cases fruit, Griffiths; 1 case figs, J. Dean; 94 casks fruit, P. Cullen; 1 bale tweed, M. M. Campbell; 3 cases plants, 1 box, Hyndmann; 16 kegs butter, J. Alexander; 13 horses, Birrell; 5 boxes gold coin, value £25,000, to the Bank New South Wales; 2 boxes gold coin, value £1C,000, Oriental Bank Corporation.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Otago.—By the Armin, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hongkong.—By the Himalaya, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the Bonnie Doon, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 1·30 p.m.

For London.—By the Phœnician, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE SALSETTE.

General Post-Office, 28th July, 1859.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer SALSETTE will be made up at this Office on SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 12 p.m. The following mails will be dispatched—viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, and via Southampton. To France, and other continental states (in a closed mail to France). To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Point de Galle, Singapore, Manila, Batavia, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, 13th August. All letters and newspapers, not otherwise marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned—viz., "via Marseilles," or "in closed mail to France," must be so addressed. Rates—All letters going to, or through, the United Kingdom, must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

The Golden State, from Hongkong 27th May, has made rather a long passage, occasioned by adverse winds. She came through the Northern passage, and has been up to 160° E.; passed the American whaling barque Cormin on the Equator, on the 14th July, forty-six months out from New Bedford. The Bell Rock, from Hongkong for Melbourne, was to sail early in June. The Golden State reached Howe's Island on the 22nd ultimo, but, owing to the strong gales from the S.W., veering to S.S.E., she was unable to bring up Sydney until yesterday. All her cargo, consisting of Chinese merchandise, is consigned to Melbourne, to which port the ship will proceed in a few days, or the cargo will be transshipped.

The Tom Tough left Wide Bay on the 20th ultimo, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. Experienced heavy weather from the S.E. and S.S.W. Passed the Eagle (s.) on Tuesday, six miles north of Seal Rocks, and a brig, going north, on the 21st, off Tweed River. The wreck of the Arrow, schooner, was passed at the entrance of the Tweed. The Tom Tough brings up 40 bales wool, 12 casks 314 paunches tallow, 3 bales hair, 4 bundles skins, 60 hides, 10 tons bones.

The Danish brig Mathilde, from Shanghai, has made rather a long passage, but brings no report whatever.

The Hunter (s.) brings up 20 bundles sheepskins, 60 bags oysters, 30 bags wheat, 1 horse.

The Lord Worsley (s.), left Napier on 22nd and Auckland on 28th ultimo at 4 p.m. She has had light moderate weather with baffling winds from the eastward throughout. The Gazelle schooner sailed for Sydney on the 25th ultimo.

The A. S. N. Company's Royal Mail S.S. Boomerang arrived at Melbourne from Wellington on Tuesday, 2nd instant, after a passage of seven days, which was also the time occupied by her on her downward trip.

The schooner William arrived at Port Macquarie quite safe on the 29th instant, having been compelled to run past the port for Trial Bay during the late heavy gale. She reports seven vessels windbound in the bay.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 2.—Tomatin, barque, 428 tons, Robertson, from Melbourne.
August 2.—William Hill, brig, 119 tons, Harrison, from Geelong.
August 2.—Prince Arthur, barque, 429 tons, Young, from Melbourne.
August 2.—Harriet Hope, brig, 250 tons, Spain, from Melbourne.
August 2.—Anna Dixon, brig, 189 tons, Eves, from Melbourne.
August 2.—James Wilson, barque, 265 tons, Sheppard, from Melbourne.

COASTER INWARD.

August 2.—Pacific.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVED.

August 2.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney, at 0.5 p.m.; Boomerang (s.), from Wellington; Linda, from Hamburg: Constance, Queen of the East, ports unknown.

DEPARTURES.

August 3.—James Linn, for Callao; Ellen, for Newcastle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 3, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, N., fresh, very fine.
Albury, N.E., fine.
Gundagai, E., clear, frosty.
Yass, S., clear.
Goulburn, calm, fine.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

July 16.—Whirlwind, from London.
July 22.—Spray, from Sydney; Traveller, from London.
July 26.—Lord Ashley, from Sydney, via Nelson.

DEPARTURE.

July 25.—Gazelle, 175 tons, Cunningham, for Sydney. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Caldicutt, Mrs. Addis and family (5), Messrs. Patterson, Solomon, Smart, Bartley, Williams, Jassap, and Morton. Cargo: 42 casks cement, 23 chests tea, 3 casks oil, 400 bags flour, 86 bags gum, 20 casks tar, 12,000 feet timber, 700 bushels bran, 920 lbs. cheese, 43 tons potatoes, 25 coils rope.

The Spray, Captain M'Donald, arrived in harbour on Thursday, thirteen days out from Sydney. Her passage from the Heads to the Three Kings lasted only six days, but she had to encounter a heavy gale from the S.E. subsequently, which lasted two days.

NEUTRALITY AND THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

The *Liverpool Mail* of the 21st of May has the following remarks on the immediate effects on the shipping interest of the breaking out of hostilities between France and Austria:—

"British shipowners in general, and Liverpool ship-owners in particular, seem to be sorely perplexed by the very proper Royal Proclamation for securing British 'neutrality' in the Italian war. Obviously that proclamation was only a necessary, nay, an inevitable, consequence of that wise abstinence from intermeddling in continental strifes, or in anything that may lead to still wider strifes—in short, a consequence of that 'pacific' and dignified foreign policy which our Tory administration propound, and which all 'interests' are clamorous for upholding—until such a wise and beneficient policy, directly or indirectly, interferes with 'number one.'

"'The shipping interest' is undeniably a most important and indispensable nursery for our Royal Navy, and therefore inseparably identified with the defence of our island home. From long but little satisfactory, experience, however, we are not unaware that it is one of the least patriotic and most grumbling of all British 'interests.' Many a time and oft, too many of their leaders have solicited us to continue to help them, and to advocate their exclusive cause; but whenever asked, 'Will they reciprocate, and, at long last, begin to help us?' their too general reply has substantially been, 'Oh, dear, no! that's quite another question.' In a word, they long were, not to say are now, from old habit, the most selfish and most grasping of all our great national 'interests.' They notoriously helped to destroy, first, the West Indian interest; second, the agricultural interest; and third, and thereby, themselves. Nevertheless we would not stand tamely by and see the slightest injustice done to the foremost merchant navy of all the world. No! neither by our Government, nor by its too timid shipowning leaders, nor by ignorant journalists of either side. Hence we would first glance at the pith of the leading article in that once staunch Tory and once true British organ, but now apostate and Radical and French mouthpiece, yesterday's *Morning Post*:—

"'We contend that, for the protection of British shipowners and British shippers, Lord Malmesbury should obtain from France, Sardinia, and Austria an intimation whether they are prepared to consider coal as contraband when going to an enemy's port. The fact that France has made many contracts in this country which now have been forfeited, shows that she is not disposed to consider coal going to Brest, Toulon, or Geneva contraband of war; but she might assert a different rule if British ships should be found carrying the same article to Venice, Trieste, or any other Austrian or Germanic ports. But whilst her Majesty's Ministers leave this most important question in doubt, they have warned British shipowners,' &c. Now, we cease to give way to our otherwise natural feeling of surprise, when we find in a once foremost metropolitan organ of enlightened Torvism, but now the impotent libeller of Torvism and the great Tory and Conservative party of this United Kingdom, such a self-refuting, self-crushing, and suicidal admission as that just quoted—an admission, in almost so many words, that if its pet and patron, the perfidious French Despot, pleases to decree it, even coal-black would be white, or white would be coal-black! Hence we can hardly wonder that the authorities of the Foreign Office had referred all shipowners to the Prize Court Judges, according to the Foreign Office reply, which we elsewhere reprint in *extenso* from yesterday's Ministerial *Morning Herald*.

"At the same time we cannot help demurring to what we think the too 'alarmist' and altogether extra-legal exaggeration thus given in the previous day's *Morning Herald*:—'It is understood that the law officers of the Crown have expressed an opinion that it is illegal for British shipowners to charter or furnish any vessel to the French or Austrian Governments as transports or store ships, or to be any way employed in the service of the said Governments; and all parties contravening the statute will, it is said, render themselves liable to prosecution, fine, and imprisonment, for misdemeanour, at the instance even of the first common informer. All vessels so chartered are, it is further alleged, *ipso facto* liable to forfeiture. It also appears that, under the stringent but elastic nature of the Act, all the extensive coal contracts recently entered into at Cardiff and Newcastle are illegal, and will, it is thought, entail very serious consequences upon those shipowners who have, without due caution, embarked therein, and who do not endeavour to retrace their steps.'

"In fine, we simply say, the present Government are in no way answerable for the statute law of England as enacted some forty years ago. No English Government can undertake to define in what sense this, that, or the other 'articles' of ordinary commerce may be (by foreign prize courts) twisted into 'contraband of war.' Coals are questioned. Well, if we rightly recollect, while all neutral vessels were subjected to superadded bonds to land dubious articles at the particular places for which, professedly destined, coal never required any such bond in the United Kingdom. For the rest, it really rests with the various modern expounders of the 'Law of Nations.' It remains unmodified. The British Government can only advise—they cannot protect any British subject who presumes on as yet unsettled modifications thereof. Privateers are one thing—regular merchantmen are another thing. Arms, ammunition, and troops are an unmistakeable cargo, are one thing—mere commercial articles, indispensable alike for peace or war, are another. For the latter we don't and won't believe that any 'common informer' can or would be permitted to put the law in motion; if any such prohibition exists. At all events, we rejoice to say from the Foreign Office reply that our truly patriotic Government will recognise no 'informers,' and will shrink from any such absurd policy as would restrict the fullest exportation of coal, or any other British product or manufacture, on which our commercial prosperity and greatness so much depends."

TRADE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW ZEALAND.—In the American and Australian trades Liverpool admittedly has no rival. The ships in which these two last-named branches of trade are carried on have been pronounced by all competent authorities to be the best in the world, and the success which has attended their employment is the best guarantee at once of their excellence, and of the skill and liberality of their owners. With such ships and such skilfully-directed efforts for developing the commercial resources of Great Britain and her colonial dependencies, it has often appeared strange that so little has been done for developing and concentrating in Liverpool the valuable trade between this country and New Zealand. This is a colony which presents the fairest field for the profitable employment of industry and capital; and, from time to time, efforts have been made here to organise some well digested plan by which a proper share of this lucrative trade might be centred in Liverpool. From various causes, which it is unnecessary to particularise, these efforts have hitherto been permitted to expand themselves in subsidiary attempts to swell the aggregate of already established and profitable trades with the kindred colonies of Australia and Tasmania. In this respect, however, a change appears now likely to take place. From our advertising columns, and from numerous other sources of authentic information, we learn that Messrs. H. T. Wilson and Chambers, owners of the "White Star" line of Australian packets, have directed their attention and energies towards a complete development of this undoubtedly valuable trade. The period, the circumstances, and the resources of this new movement in Liverpool enterprise are peculiarly promising. The gentlemen named are in possession of such a powerful and high-class fleet of ships, suited to the requirements of any distinct trade—more particularly that which implies passenger traffic—that they can with safety and certainty undertake the conduct of such an enterprise. In addition to their splendid fleet, numbering twenty-nine or thirty vessels, with an almost incredible aggregate of tonnage, they bring to the work an amount of practical knowledge with respect to everything connected with Australasian trade, which insures to the world that the undertaking will be successfully carried out.—*Liverpool Paper*, May 21st.

THE CUSTOMS NEW EXPORT REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—To prevent an erroneous impression which may be conveyed by a statement from one of your correspondents in to-day's publication, respecting a very necessary precaution on the part of the Customs in exporting goods, I think it right to point out that, although the exporter, or his agent, is required to give notice *at any hour the day precious* (and *not to only four hours*, as stated by your correspondent) to the intended shipment of the goods, a special exception to the rule had been provided for in cases of an urgent nature, such as orders for shipments received by the mail steamers, telegrams from Melbourne, &c., on proof of the fact being given at the Custom-house.

As the regulations do not strictly come into force until Monday next, your correspondent is premature in his remarks. No doubt, strict regulations (so long necessary in the Customs) are irksome where so much laxity and indulgence have been shown. The object of the precaution to which your correspondent so strongly objects, is to protect the merchant as well as the public revenue, and it is to be regretted that any one should miscalculate its advantages by the anticipation of evils which are not likely to occur.

Yours, obediently,
REVENUE.

Sydney, 3rd August.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In reference to a report in your shipping intelligence, the other day, of the loss of the Uncle Tom, we beg to hand you a copy of a letter received this evening, from Captain Allan, harbour-master at Newcastle.

We may mention that the Uncle Tom left this on 8th July, for Rockhampton, and on 13th was spoken by steamer Eagle, off Linsby Cape, bound northward, and, as she was to proceed from Rockhampton to New Caledonia, we do not think it possible that the supposed wreck could have been hers.

Yours obediently,
R. TOWNS and CO.

Sydney, August 3rd.

"Newcastle, August 1st, 1859.

"Gentlemen,—It is with much regret I have read in this day's *Herald* a paragraph throwing considerable doubt as to the safety of your vessel Tom. I was amongst the first to hear the report, but considered it of so vague a nature, not worth credence, as I know the vessel so well, it appeared to me very unlikely. I have seen Mr. Gore this evening, the person who went to ascertain the fate of the speculant, who informed me that he met a man on the beach who informed him that another vessel was on shore, about five miles further north, which he supposed was the Uncle Tom, but could not say whether it was a schooner or a ketch, and that the beach was all strewed over with pumpkins, a very unlikely cargo to come from Port Curtis. Should I hear anything more definite I will at once advise you.

(Signed) D. T. ALLEN.

Messrs. R. Towns and Co., Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 3.	8·30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Light breezes, and hazy.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Ditto ditto, clear.
	5 p.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto ditto, ditto.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Mail	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	8·50	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	9·45
8	Newtown	9·57	10· 7	3· 7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7· 2	10·12	2·12	4·47	5·57
5	Ashfield	7·10	10·20	2·20	4·55	6· 5
6½	Burwood	7·17	10·27	2·27	5· 2	6·12
7½	Homebush	7·24	10·34	2·34	5· 9	6·19
13½	Parramatta	7·40	10·50	2·50	5·25	6·35
17½	Fairfield	7·56	11· 6	3· 6	...	6·52
25	Liverpool	8·10	11·20	3·20	...	7· 5
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	...	8· 5	11·15	3·15	5·45
18½	Fairfield	...	8·31	11·34	3·34	6· 4
20½	Parramatta	7·25	8·35	11·47	3·47	6·17
18½	Homebush	7·51	8·56	12·10	4·10	6·40
27½	Burwood	7·57	9· 2	12·16	4·16	6·46
29	Ashfield	8· 4	9· 9	12·23	4·23	6·53
31	Petersham	8·12	9·16	12·31	4·31	7· 1
33	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7· 6
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Parramatta at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·50 a.m. & 3·30 p.m. and 5 p.m for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·15 a.m. and 4·45 p.m.: from Parramatta 9·24 a.m. 3·59 p.m. and 5·54 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·20	3·45	7·20	3· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·38	3·53	7·38	3· 8
4	Waratah	7·48	3· 3	7·48	3·18
10½	Hexham	8· 5	3·23	8· 5	3·35
18	East Maitland arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4· 0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4· 5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4· 0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9· 0	4·15	9· 0	4·30
1½	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5· 7
16	Waratah arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10· 0	5·15	10· 0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·13	5·27	10·13	5·4
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·4

CRATTO AND HUGHES have requested us to remind nurserymen, gardeners, seedsmen, and others of their sale, this day, at 11 o'clock, of Norfolk Island pines, just received. For particulars see advertisements.—ADVT.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of the trade to their sale of drapery, and slops, this day and to-morrow.—ADVT.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

August		Rises	Sets	High Water. Morn.	After.
4	Thursday	6 54	5 17	11 30	11 50

Moon.—First Quarter, 6th instant, 1h. 26·6m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859.

It will be seen in our issue of yesterday, that Mr. Kemp has presented a petition against the return of Mr. Parkes for the electoral district of East Sydney. The ground upon which that return is opposed is contained in the following clause of the petition:—

"That before and at the time of the said nomination the said Henry Parkes was, and from thence continually hath been, and now is, a person incompetent to be elected a member of the said Legislative Assembly, or to sit or vote therein, by reason of the fact that, before and at the time of the said nomination, the said Henry Parkes had become, and was, and hath ever since been, and now is, an insolvent debtor within the meaning of the laws in force within the said colony relating to insolvent debtors, the estate of the said Henry Parkes having, before the said nomination, been duly placed under sequestration, and no certificate of discharge to him having ever been allowed, the said Henry Parkes having, therefore, been at the time of the said nomination, and having ever since remained, and now being, an uncertificated insolvent."

The other clauses state that the petitioner is entitled to sit, as having had the next greatest number of votes after the other three candidates.

It is scarcely necessary to say that a petitioner against the return of a member, in his opinion, unduly elected, is not only exercising a right, but performing a duty. We may, perhaps, expect—because such is the ordinary course of things—that his conduct will be attributed to party or personal enmity towards the individual returned. Mr. Kemp has, however, been accustomed to act for himself, and without any servile reference to public opinion, and no one need deprecate on his account that kind of censure which he must have thoroughly weighed. We hope that as long as the colony shall be inhabited by Englishmen, there may always be found men who will discharge an obligation without regard to any immediate or remote consequences to themselves.

The question, however, opened by this petition, does not pass the margin of law. Whether Mr. Parkes ought, in consistency, to have offered himself as a candidate or not, or whether the electors ought to have chosen him or not, knowing him to be an uncertificated insolvent, are questions fair to discuss, but not relevant to the immediate issue of the petition. On these points no man can be sure that he is able to lay down a complete and universal rule. There are cases in which an insolvent might be of such service to his country as to justify his return—for instance, Mr. Pitt or Mr. Fox, both of whom when they wielded the legislative power of the Commons, were on extremely bad terms with their creditors. Here, as far as the candidate is concerned, it is, perhaps, a question of taste and propriety rather than of public policy, under the *present state of the law* of qualifications. Those who consider that interests ought to be represented rather than population will admit that a very considerable class might require the sympathy and assistance of a gentleman, who, not ignorant of troubles, knew how to succour other gentlemen in embarrassment.

The first question, however, is, what is the law? By the 11th, 16th, and 18th section of the Constitution Act of 1855, *any registered voter is eligible*, except members of the Legislative Council, persons holding offices of emolument under the Crown, and ministers of religion, or felons, or persons whose taxes are not paid. Here the question of insolvency or bankruptcy is not mentioned. By the Electoral Act of 1858, it is provided that any person competent to be registered as a voter may be elected unless disqualified by the before named 11th and 18th clauses of the Constitution Act of 1855, or by the 11th and 12th sections of the Electoral Act of 1858. These are persons deranged, paupers, or felons, or persons in the military service, or on the police.

It will be observed that none of these clauses has any reference to bankruptcy. Therefore, taking this statement to be the law with respect to the range of choice, it would clearly include Mr. Parkes. The Constitution Act of 1855, however, states certain grounds upon which a seat will *become* vacant. Thus, by the 26th section of that Act it is provided that "if any member of the Assembly shall....., become bankrupt, or an insolvent within the meaning of the laws in force within the said colony relating to bankrupts or insolvent debtors.....his seat in such Assembly shall thereby become vacant." It is clear from this clause that if the insolvency of Mr. Parkes had been declared after his election, that his seat would have been vacated.

The sole point then to be determined is, whether the words just repeated amount to a disqualification *for election*. If we may interpret the clause as referring to the continuance of a condition of insolvency, of course the return of Mr. Parkes was illegal. We do not, however, think the words will bear this construction. We imagine it will be found that the language applies only to an insolvent who was chosen prior to the declaration of insolvency. We need hardly say that the construction of the language of the Constitution Act should be strict, and that if any doubt could possibly arise that doubt must be given in favour of and not against the sitting member. The principle of law which always presumes in favour of the party in possession is a sound and just one.

Notwithstanding their extensive jurisdiction in regard to elections, the British House of Commons have no control over the eligibility of candidates, except in the administration of the laws which define their qualification [May, p. 57]. The House of Commons, in the celebrated case of Wilkes, repeatedly expelled him. At last they declared Mr. Luttrell, the opposing candidate—he having not a tenth of the votes—the sitting member. This, however, was condemned by unanswerable arguments (as may be seen in Junius), and the House of Commons was so convinced that it had been wrong—that the resolution in favour of Mr. Luttrell was expunged from the journals as "subversive of the rights of the whole body of the electors of this kingdom." [May, p. 58.]

It is clear that it is not within the province of members of a colonial Assembly to extend the provisions of that Constitution from which they derive their own right to sit at all. If any change is required it can only be accomplished by bill—in which all branches of the Legislature must concur. It is necessary that the House should have the power to determine who are members and who are not, and it is upon this necessity that Election Committees are constituted. They are, however, bound by the most sacred obligations to decide the right of sitting by the strict interpretation of the law.

The House of Commons has indeed decided that no bankrupt can vote. It is well known that extensive protection was once given to persons insolvent who were members of the House of Commons, in virtue of their seats.

The Constitution Act gives to members of colonial parliaments no such privileges, and it is very questionable whether it is desirable that it should do so, especially as every man has the power to free himself from arrest by paying his debts, or declaring himself insolvent. In arbitrary times, when it was possible to raise fictitious claims, and thereupon to imprison, it might be necessary to have this safeguard against the artifices of a hostile party. The total alteration of the law in reference to debt has snatched this weapon from the hands of faction. It is of high importance to legislative bodies that they should offer no asylum to dishonest men or any needless check to the due execution of the law. This privilege, therefore, ought not to be conferred since it is no longer necessary for any but personal purposes.

By the 52nd Geo. III., a bankrupt is made incapable of sitting and voting in the House of Commons for twelve months, unless the commission be superseded, or the creditors paid or satisfied to the full amount of their debts. At the expiration of twelve months, the Commissioners are required to certify the bankruptcy to the Speaker, and the election of the member is made void. [May, p. 37.] It appears that there is no penalty against a bankrupt for sitting, but the House may take notice of the fact. In 1858 a motion was made "That Mr. John Townsend, the member for the Borough of Greenwich, having on the 29th March last been found, declared, and adjudged a bankrupt, has since been, and still is by law, incapable of sitting and voting in this House." Mr. Townsend was directed to withdraw, and his votes since his bankruptcy disallowed.

In the House of Commons, members are required to possess a property qualification, and they are elected by persons having a property qualification. Of this they are divested by a declaration of insolvency. It is logical, therefore, to deprive them of their seats when they cease to possess the qualification required for their acquisition. In this colony the qualification is abolished; whether this is to be regretted or not, is beside the question. The law has merely provided that a seat shall be vacated upon a declaration of insolvency. This may be defended as giving the electors a right to review their choice under altered circumstances, but the argument in favour of the disqualification is greatly weakened on account of insolvency by the alteration in the law which now permits any man who has a domicile to enter the Assembly.

If this be a correct view of the colonial law, of course the petition will fall to the ground. Supposing, however, Mr. Parkes to be disqualified, the election is null and void to all intents and purposes. The language of the Constitution of 1855 is very decided upon this point. By the 29th clause, it is provided that "if any person by this Act disabled or declared to be incapable to sit and vote in the Legislative Assembly shall be elected, such election and return shall and may be declared by the said Council or Assembly, as the case may require, to be void to all intents and purposes whatsoever." That is, the nomination of a disqualified person is no nomination at all; the votes given to him are no votes at all, and the next person having the majority of votes will be entitled to be declared the sitting member.

In England, says the *Lex Parliamentaria Americana*, "where a plurality only is necessary to an election, and where the votes are given orally, it is also held that, if the electors *have notice* of the disqualification of a candidate, every vote *given for him afterwards* will be thrown away, and not considered at all. The effect of this rule is, that not only will the election of a disqualified person be held void; but if such election takes place after the notice of the disqualification is given to the electors, the candidate having the next highest number of votes will be elected. This doctrine, however hard it may seem, is founded on the familiar principle that every man is bound to know the law with reference to any act which he undertakes to do, and consequently that when an elector is apprised of the fact of disqualification of a candidate, and, notwithstanding, gives his vote for him, the elector takes upon himself the risk of losing his vote if his construction of the law turns out to his wrong." (Cushing, 177 Par.)

We might add that the opposite principle would give the majority of electors the power to prevent any qualified member being returned at all. The kind of notice required is not, however, very clearly stated, namely—whether it must be given by the Returning Officer, or the other candidates. Nor does it seem clear by the above quotation whether, if the polling be in progress at the time of notice, the votes given *before* the notice will count; a very important point in resolving the right of the next lowest candidate to the seat without a new election.

In the case of Mr. Parkes there can be no question that the electors were in fact fully informed of the circumstances under which he appeared before them. This declaration of insolvency, and the proceedings of the Insolvency Court, are a sufficient evidence of this, especially upon the presumption that men know what it is proper they should know for the discharge of their functions as electors.

If the notoriety of Mr. Parkes's insolvency be sufficient notice to the electors, notwithstanding neither the candidates nor the Returning Officer may have given special warning of his disqualification, Mr. Kemp is unquestionably entitled to the seat.

Shall the law be changed?—is a question very different to—how shall it be interpreted? We can scarcely suppose that the Assembly will attempt to exercise any censorship over the character or conduct of its members before their election. Such a course would be extremely inconvenient, if we are to believe the rumours which reach us. It may, however, be worth consideration whether the law should not provide for the disqualification of an uncertificated insolvent. Still even this it must be remembered might be most partial in its operation. An insolvent declaring himself in London under one set of laws, or declaring himself at Melbourne under another set of laws, would be liable to our disqualifying clauses, or he would not. In the first case we should be carrying out the laws of other Governments: in the last we should be admitting a member who would certainly not be less morally disqualified, or socially unfitted, to be a representative of New South Wales.

The truth is the choice of members must depend upon the good sense and good principles of the electors, and if the result does not gratify the late friends of Mr. Parkes, at least the *Sydney Morning Herald* will deserve no blame. All we have to say is that any stretching of the law for the purpose of reaching a particular case is a violence done to the constitution, and that no man is of such importance either for good or evil as to make it worth the while of a Legislative body to pass resolutions either for his comprehension or his exclusion.

A short time ago we drew attention to the great light thrown upon mining enterprise in Victoria, by the reports of the mining surveyors. There is still a good deal to be done in the way of improving these reports, for the style of several of the documents shows that the writers are not quite up to the mark. Still they all have the advantage of getting rid of a good deal of the vagueness that had previously hung over the real condition of mining pursuits, and substituting authentic information for guesswork. In the reports for the month of June, especially as relates to the Ballaarat district, there are some points elucidated of considerable interest.

In No. 1 division, the surveyor directs attention to the great waste of labour of which the miners are guilty. A co-operative company of perhaps a hundred shareholders will sink a shaft at which not more than from eight to twelve men can work at a time, the rest lying idle. With better appliances, which the aid of capital will introduce, the work which now takes from twelve to e

perty consisted in horses and cattle, he should in this, as in similar cases, inflict a severe penalty. The sentence of the Court therefore was, that the prisoner should be kept to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony, for a period of not less than five years.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

John Ratcliffe was charged with having, on the 26th day of June last, broke and entered the dwelling house of one John Thomas Solomon, of Sydney, with intent then and there, burglariously and feloniously, to commit a robbery.

The case was conducted for the Crown by the Attorney-General. The prisoner was undefended.

It appeared that at four o'clock on the morning of the 26th day of June last, constable Thomas M'Ilvaney saw the prisoner standing at a window of the Sir Maurice O'Connell public-house in Hunter-street—the dwelling-house of the landlord, Mr. John Thomas Solomon. The policeman observed that the man had one of the shutters open, and heard, as he came up, a piece of glass fall. He at once spoke to the man and demanded what he was doing. The man said that he lodged there, and that he was trying to get in. The policeman roused up the landlord to test the truth of this story, when the man immediately made off. The constable followed him and attempted to arrest the fugitive, with whom he had a sharp struggle, in which prisoner resisted violently, pulled out a knife, and threatened to use it, and, having disabled the constable by an injury inflicted upon his hand, at length made his escape. Later in the morning he was arrested in the Domain. The whole question resolved itself into one of mere identity, the defence being that which is usually known as an *alibi*. The evidence, however, of the constable (which was corroborated as far as it could be by Mr. Solomon) was very clear and explicit, he being perfectly certain as to the identity of the prisoner, which he had every opportunity to be impressed with, the struggle between them, as above mentioned, having occurred directly under a lighted street lamp.

The prisoner called, as evidence in proof of his innocence, his son-in-law and daughter, with whom he lodged. The first, a man named John M'Kenzie, stated that he had known the prisoner for the last three years—that he slept in a division of the same room in which he and his wife slept, that he could not get out at night without their knowing it, and that he was not out that night. Rebecca M'Kenzie, the wife of the last witness and the daughter of the prisoner, gave evidence to a similar effect, and the prisoner made a statement to the jury, laying great stress upon his past character since he had been in the colony. He discredited the story of the constable, and relied upon his not having been arrested by him when the constable first saw him at work, about seven a.m., subsequent to the alleged attempt to enter Mr. Solomon's house.

The Attorney-General addressed the jury, and pointed out the defective and unsatisfactory nature of the attempted *alibi* as contrasted with the clear and positive evidence of M'Ilvaney.

His Honor having summed up, the jury retired, and, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty of an attempt at burglary.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Charles Chapman Coleman was arraigned, on an indictment, with three distinct counts, charging him with having, on three several occasions, fraudulently embezzled certain moneys, the property of one Thomas John Dean and others, he being then and there acting as a clerk to that firm.

The Attorney-General stated the facts of the case against the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

It appeared that on or about the first of February last, the prisoner, being then and there a clerk to the firm of Brierley, Dean, and Company (trading in the city of Sydney), had received into his possession, for, and in the name of his employers, the sum of £23, which he had not paid over to them, as he ought to have done, but had fraudulently embezzled. A similar reception and malappropriation of £8 10s. was effected by him on the 20th of April last; and a third, and last, of the like kind—to the amount of £10—on the 11th of May. If any doubt as to the prisoner's guilt had been entertained by the Attorney-General in respect of this charge of embezzlement, it would have been effectually removed by the perusal of a letter written by the prisoner to Messrs. Dean and Co., and then in Court; in which the prisoner, in strong and distinct language, confessed his "villany," and owned himself to be a defaulter in the moneys of the firm to the amount of £200 and upwards.

The first witness called was Thomas John Dean, who deposed that he carried on business as one of the partners in the firm of Brierley, Dean, and Company. Prisoner had been five years in the employment of that firm—formerly as safe-keeper, and latterly as a clerk, with a salary of £200 a year. In that capacity he had often collected moneys on the part of the firm. Mr. William Coman, of Chippendale, was a customer of the firm, and as such had been furnished with invoices. Witness looks at three invoices now placed in his hand; one dated the 10th of January last, the amount of which is £19 10s.; one dated the 1st of February, for £23; and one for some day in April (no exact date), for the sum of £8 10s. The goods were supplied according to those invoices, about those dates. Witness observes receipts, on each of these papers, in the handwriting of the prisoner, at the bottom of each. It was the duty of the prisoner to pay such sums so received over to the cashier, George Hall, at once. The sum of £19 10s. out of these was duly accounted for, the other two invoices were not accounted for. Witness sees an account now handed to him. It is one rendered to a person named Higginson for £96 7s. 8d. A credit is given thereon for £50. The date of that credit is the 11th of May, and is in prisoner's handwriting. Of that sum (£50) only £40 were paid over by prisoner to the firm, leaving £10 sterling received and not accounted for by the prisoner. The prisoner had been a long time in the employ of the firm, and knew it was his duty to pay it over at once. The prisoner had addressed a letter to the firm, in which he admitted having received and made a dishonest use of the moneys of his employers.

In answer to a question of the prisoner, Mr. Dean was understood to say that he did not think that prisoner could have paid over the moneys alluded to to any other credit.

[The letter addressed by Coleman to his employers was then read by the clerk. In it the prisoner made an explicit admission of his guilt, implored for mercy on account of his family, and expressed a desire to assist in pointing out the particular instances in which he had made default. The prisoner wept bitterly as the letter was being read.]

In answer to a question from the Judge, Mr. Dean said that he did not, of his own personal knowledge, know that none of the money in question had been paid in.

William Coman, residing at Chippendale, proved that he had received an invoice for goods purchased of Brierley, Dean, and Company at the beginning of February last—the sums of £23 and £8 10s. before specifically alluded to in this case. He did not know the day when he paid them to Coleman for Dean and Company, but he had paid one of the sums to him in February and the other in April last.

Edward Higginson, a publican, residing on the South Head Road, having been duly sworn, was examined. This witness proved having paid to the prisoner Coleman the sum of £50, upon an invoice of £96 7s. 11d., received by him from the firm, for which the prisoner gave the receipt which appeared on the face of the invoice.

George Hall, the chief cashier of Brierley, Dean, and Company, proved that the £23 and the £8 10s. paid by Mr. Coman, and the £10 out of the £50 paid by Mr. Higginson, received by prisoner, had not been paid over. This was shown by the books of the firm.

William Sweatman, the bookkeeper of the firm of Dean and Co., corroborated the former witness.

This closed the case for the Crown.

The prisoner being called upon for his defence, made a statement. He said that the letter which had been read had been written by him when labouring under excitement, and that he had paid in these moneys to other credits.

Mr. Charles Smedley, Mr. James Moorcroft O'Neil, and Mr. Michael M'Mahon, were called upon by the prisoner, and spoke favourably as to their knowledge of his character for some years past.

His Honor summed up. The jury retired, and on their reappearance in Court, returned a verdict of guilty, on each of the three counts.

The sentence passed upon the prisoner was, five years' hard labour on the roads or other works of the colony.

RAPE.

William Goodwin was arraigned on an indictment which charged him with having, on the 20th day of July last, at Kiama, feloniously violated one Harriet Kent.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Blakeney.

The Attorney-General conducted the case for the Crown.

The girl, Harriet Kent, was about fifteen years of age, and, on the date named in the indictment, was living as servant in the family of a gentleman in Kiama.

It was sought to be established by her evidence that, on the night alluded to, the prisoner, with whom she had been on terms of intimacy, succeeded in effecting an entrance into the bedroom occupied by her and one of her master's daughters, a little girl seven or eight years of age. It would appear, however, that he withdrew without molesting her, but shortly afterwards returned again, and called her by name, when she awoke the little girl and told her to go for her (the little girl's) father, whose sleeping-room was about ten feet from that in which they were, there being two rooms between. During the two or three minutes that elapsed in the child's absence the offence was stated to have been committed. Subsequently, the prisoner was arrested and examined before the Kiama magistrates, when he was committed to take his trial. It is worthy of remark, that the girl voluntarily absented herself on the day on which the examination alluded to was made, by going some distance into the country.

For the defence, it was urged that the prisoner had been on terms of intimacy approaching to that of a suitor, and that the girl, if not a consenting party, made little or no resistance. Evidence was also adduced to show that on one occasion, when her master and mistress were away in Sydney, she had made an assignation with another man, and was only prevented from consummating it by the presence of one of her master's children. Her conduct since her arrival in Sydney formed, however, the chief ground of the defence, as assisting to throw discredit upon her evidence. It came out that on the evening of Tuesday last (the day preceding the trial), her father, in company with the prisoner (who was out on bail), and several other persons, left the court, where they had been in attendance waiting for the trial to come off, and went into a public-house to take something to drink. While there, the girl appears to have strolled away, and when the father came out she was not to be found. She was subsequently picked up by a person dressed as a sailor, and by him conveyed to a lodging-house in Clarence-street, where they passed the night in company. The evidence of the landlady was taken to prove that they represented themselves as husband and wife, and occupied the same bed; and that in the morning, when a sergeant of police called to enquire if a girl answering her description was in the house, she (the girl Kent) requested the landlady to hide her.

The Attorney-General, on behalf of the prosecution, commented strongly on this evidence, and observed that the snare into which the girl had fallen was evidently planned by the prisoner, or his friends, assisted by accomplices, for the purpose of manufacturing evidence for the defence.

His Honor, having elaborately summed up, the jury retired, and, after ten minutes' consultation, returned into court with a verdict of not guilty.

On the verdict being delivered, considerable feeling was manifested by the crowd of persons in court; but it was immediately suppressed by his Honor the presiding judge.

The prisoner was then discharged, and the Court adjourned at a few minutes to seven o'clock till ten o'clock this morning.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge.

MOORHOUSE V. CUTHBERT.

This case, which was an interpleader suit, was argued on Tuesday—Mr. Foster, instructed by Mr. Deane, appearing on behalf of Martin Gobi, the claimant, under a bill of sale of the goods levied on under this execution. The execution of the bill of sale was proved by the attesting witness, who, on cross-examination admitted that, prior thereto, a meeting of defendant's creditors had been held, at which a letter of license had been proposed to be executed.

Mr. Hillyer, for the execution creditor, submitted that the bill of sale was void, having been given while defendant was in insolvent circumstances, and with intent to defeat his other creditors. In support of this position he referred to the various sections of the Insolvent Act bearing upon this point.

Judgment was reserved, and this morning the Judge gave his decision. In the first place he referred to the fact that no evidence had been adduced before him that the provision of the Secret Bills of Sale Act relative to registration had been complied with, and therefore, as against officers charged with the execution of the process of this Court, was void, so far as the claimant's right was concerned. But the Judge was farther of opinion that, although the parties might have intended the instrument in question to operate as a conditional bill of sale, yet by reason of no time for redemption having been inserted therein, it was an absolute bill of sale, and came within the principle of the cases cited in Twyne's case, reported in Smith's Leading Cases. From the bailiff's evidence it was clear the defendant was in possession of the goods claimed at the time the levy was made. There was, therefore, no transmutation of possession, which, according to the decision in the case of Edwards v. Harbin should have accompanied and followed the deed, in order to establish it validity. His judgment was, therefore, in favour of the execution creditor, with two guineas professional costs.

The defended cases dealt with this day were all for small amounts under £10, and were entirely without public interest.

CAUSE LIST FOR THIS DAY (THURSDAY),

141. Foster v. Peters
1211. Foster v. Warburton
2193. Moon v. Coleman
1490. Sly v. Baker
1516. Redman v. Williams
1518. Redman v. Williams
1523. Harpur v. Welch
1612. O'Brien v. O'Brien
1630. Barker v. Rose
1634. M'Cue v. Dryer
1638. Moore and others v. Bernstein
1640. Stone v. Newman
1641. Harrison v. Brown
1612. Caporgna and another v. Fisher
1646. Bowman v. Flavell
1652. Dalton v. Welch and another
1655. Lynch v. Grounds
1649. Robertson v. Grogan
1666. Feeney v. Cooper
1669. Keogh v. Cunningham
1674. Brown v. Burnett
1683. Bowker v. Anderson and another
1695. Gliesen v. Penner
1703. Watson v. Franklin and another
1704. Farrell v. Jenkins.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Robertson, a third meeting. Several debts were proved, and one claim was ordered to stand over until accounts between the parties shall have been investigated by the official assignee. The meeting directed the assignee to sell insolvent's stock-in-trade, as well as his interest in and to certain property at Newcastle, called Waratah, mortgaged to Mr. Baker, and any other land or property belonging to the estate, outstanding debts, bar fittings, and household furniture; excepting such portions of the household furniture, bedding, and wearing apparel, as the assignee may consider necessary for the use of insolvent and his family.

In the estate of John Robertson, a special meeting, under a judge's order, for examination. Certain necessary accounts not having been furnished to the assignee, the meeting was postponed until the 17th.

In the estate of William Smith, a third meeting. Three debts were proved, and the assignee read his report. The meeting directed that the insolvent's interest in four houses situated in Castlereagh-street, the farm stock and implements at Five Dock, and the equity of redemption of property at Five Dock, be sold; allowing the insolvent his household furniture and wearing apparel.

SURRENDERS.

Reuben Cousins, of Sussex-street, equestrian, a confine in her Majesty's gaol at Darlinghurst. Liabilities, £153. Assets—value of personal property, £41. Deficit, £112. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

James Montgomery, the elder, of St. Leonard's, stonemason. Liabilities, £61 7s. 8d. Assets—value of personal property, £7 10s.; outstanding debts, £52 4s. 2d.: total, £59 14s. 2d. Deficit, £1 13s. 6d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 4.—George W. Brown, adjourned examination, 11. John Burns, special, 2. Alexander Fleming, first, 3. James M'Crossen, first, half-past 3.

Friday, 5.—John Bowman, first, half-past 10. William Macdonald, adjourned examination, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Nott, Mr. Neale, Mr. Joy, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ross, Mr. G. Hill, and Mr. R. K. Wilson.

Nineteen persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets—eleven of thirteen women were notorious offenders in this line. Eighteen were fined 10s. each, and one (who had obtained bail from the lockup) 20s., or in default to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Patrick Gaynor and Winifrid his wife, a very old couple, charged with having, while drunk, made use of obscene language, were admonished and discharged.

Mary Lakeland was charged with having made use of threatening language. Joana Littlewood deposed that between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning she was aroused from sleep by some one attempting to break in the door of her house; found it was defendant; defendant said that she would watch for her until she gave her an unlucky blow that should be the death of her; complainant considered herself in danger, and prayed for the protection of the Court. Defendant was called upon to give sureties to keep the peace three months, or to be imprisoned one month.

John Byrne was summarily convicted of having stolen one teal and one wild duck, of the value of 7s., from the shop of Henry Cummins, of Pitt-street, poulterer, and was sentenced (having been previously convicted of petty larceny) to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour two calender months.

Frederick Howard was on the 20th July brought before the court charged with forgery, and by remand on several days until this morning, when, the evidence being completed, he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Constable Quirk deposed that on the morning of the 20th July, in consequence of information received, he apprehended the prisoner for having passed a forged cheque. John Wilson, chief officer of the Duncan Hoyle, trading between this port and the Clarence River: on the 1st July he received from prisoner during the voyage from the Clarence to Sydney the cheque produced, purporting to be drawn by Edmund Potts, of Grafton, in favour of Frederick Howard, on the Joint Stock Bank in Sydney, for payment of £5; prisoner said it was a good cheque, payable to himself, drawn by Mr. Potts, of Grafton; knowing Mr. Potts as a man of business at Grafton, he took the cheque in payment for prisoner's passage, and gave him £1 12s. in change. James L. Cobb, of the Bank in question, deposed that Mr. E. Potts, of Grafton, had no account in that establishment. John Head deposed that on the passage from Grafton to Sydney, prisoner asked him for a blank form of a Joint Stock Bank cheque, for Mr. Clark Irving (also a passenger by that trip of the Duncan Hoyle) to fill up in his favour; the form produced he took from a book and handed to prisoner. Edmund Potts, of Grafton, deposed that he knew prisoner by having seen him at Grafton, but never had any business transaction with him, nor paid him any money; the cheque produced was not signed by him—it is a forgery; the signature does not resemble his. Prisoner offered no defence.

Mary Ann Baker, an idle and disorderly person, having no home nor lawful means of subsistence, found wandering in the streets at 2 o'clock in the morning, was sent to Darlinghurst for seven days.

Priscella Dixon, found guilty of having made use of insulting language towards Margaret Ryan, and calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., with 5s. 8d. costs, or to be three days imprisoned.

Priscella Dixon, for misconduct of a similar description toward Jane Bird, was fined 10s., with 3s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned three days.

Ellen Allen, for having assaulted James Day, by striking him on the wrist with a stick, was fined 10s. and costs. Defendant is a servant to a gentleman who occupies premises adjoining those of complainant, with a yard common to both. She lit a fire on the portion of yard nearest to her master's residence, which the complainant complained of as a nuisance to him, and when he endeavoured, by throwing water, to extinguish the fire the assault complained of was committed.

Susan Costello was found guilty of having made use of insulting language towards Mary Hines, for which offence she was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., with 3s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. D. Peden, Mr. R. J. Hopkins, and Mr. B. Burdekin.

Four persons brought before the Court for drunkenness in various public places, pleaded guilty, and were fined 10s. each; in default of payment to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Robert Sweet, who had been remanded from Monday, was again brought before the Court charged on the information of Alexander M'Queen with having absented himself without leave from the barque Malta. Mr. Redman appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Moffatt for the defence. Defendant is a seaman belonging to this vessel (having been disrated from the position of chief officer), and on the 25th ultimo had been released from gaol after an incarceration of fourteen days for disobedience of lawful commands on board whilst at sea. On that day he returned on board and asked the captain what he was going to do with him. The captain ordered him to work; to which prisoner replied, "Oh, nothing like that," but would act as chief mate; and in about an hour-and-half afterwards he went ashore without leave. The captain had told him that having been disrated, he must go to work in the hold as a man before the mast. The case was dismissed, and complainant ordered to pay 6s. 6d. costs of Court, with £2 2s. as professional costs of defence. Mr. Redman applied to the Bench for a statement of the principle upon which the decision was founded, and as a test of its correctness, as it involved a matter of too much importance to the mercantile community to be left in doubt. He also intimated that complainant declined to pay costs. His Worship (Mr. Peden) said they believed that defendant ought to be reinstated as chief officer, as he had been sufficiently punished. The Bench then made a further order that, in default of payment of costs, a warrant of distress issued against complainant's goods and chattels, and that in case of difficiency thereof, he be imprisoned for seven days.

Duncan Macfarlane, carpenter on board the ship Queen of England, was, on the information of Michael Nolan, the master, charged with having wilfully neglected his duty on board. The master stated in evidence that, on the 1st instant, he left prisoner with the carpenter's mate refitting the cabin, and that before noon he left his work, went ashore, and did not return until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he was quite drunk. He went on shore without leave. Found guilty, and ordered to forfeit seven days' pay and defray cost of court.

Justin Macarthy, a seaman of the ship Caldera, was charged with having assaulted Thomas King, the chief officer of that vessel. Mr. Moffatt appeared for the defence. Thomas King deposed that prisoner had, for disobedience of orders at sea, been confined in a berth where he was locked up; witness being informed by the boatswain that Macarthy had cut a hole through the place, King went to examine it, when prisoner assaulted him, cutting him twice behind the ear, and once over the eye; prisoner was subsequently allowed his liberty until (on the 2nd July) the vessel reached Sydney, since which time he had been in gaol for disobedience of orders. In his defence, prisoner stated that the chief officer struck him first, and when he (prisoner) had been dragged aft and was talking to the captain, King struck him sideways on the head, knocking him down on the spars. The place in which he had been confined was an old "donnekin." Richard Cummins, late second officer of the ship, as witness for the defence, swore that the chief officer struck prisoner in the first instance; prisoner had been making use of some bad language to the chief officer, when the latter ran into the cabin, and with clenched fist struck prisoner, making him cry out; prisoner had been confined for two days in a room which had previously been used as a water-closet, though cleaned out before prisoner was put into it; the boatswain's stores were kept there, and there was nowhere for the prisoner to lie down except on the floor. Their worships dismissed the case.

The Court was occupied for the larger portion of the day in hearing evidence upon a case in which Alexander M'Queen, master of the barque Malta, was charged, on the information of the disrated chief officer, with having, by reason of drunkenness, done an act tending to the serious damage of the ship, namely, during a heavy gale, by putting three men in irons and leaving the vessel almost to the mercy of the winds and waves, without hands on deck (except carpenter and boy) to manage the sails, while it required two men at the wheel. This case was postponed until Friday next.

ST. MICHAEL'S AUXILIARY CHURCH SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of this society was held yesterday evening in the Schoolroom belonging to St. Michael's Church, Surry Hills. The Rev. H. S. King having engaged in prayer, stated that owing to a mistake, the name of Sir Alfred Stephen had been advertised to give a lecture instead of the Rev. A. Stephen; and made some remarks respecting the financial condition of the society, and the arrangements for the library. The Rev. A. Stephen then, in lieu of a lecture, read some extracts from a journal he had kept twelve years ago, while on a short tour on the continent of Europe, stating that the occasion of his visit was to accompany a friend, who being threatened with the loss of his eyesight, determined on consulting a celebrated German oculist. The rev. gentleman's narrative contained some interesting particulars relating chiefly to his own observation in the several Dutch and German towns through which he passed. Their destination was Grafrath, and the principal places visited were Rotterdam, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Leige, and Ostend. At the conclusion, the rev. gentleman regretted owing to the short announcement, his remarks had been so desultory, but promised a more systematic lecture on a future occasion. The usual vote of thanks was given to the rev. gentleman.

MISS EMMA STANLEY.—A complimentary benefit is to be given to this talented *artiste*, on Monday next, on which occasion the performances will be under the patronage of his Excellency Sir William Denison,

MAITLAND RACES.

(From the Northern Times, August 3.)

A FATALITY seems to attend these races with regard to the weather. Two years ago the horses ran ancle-deep in water, this time twelve months the weather was gloomy and showery, and yesterday was as uncomfortable a one as could be desired for the pursuit of pleasure under difficulties. The morning dawned in clouds, and the sun could scarcely penetrate the rain-charged atmosphere. The first heat for the Maiden Plate was run whilst the weather was dry, but immediately after a tremendous shower fell, doing considerable damage to the booths and provisions therein. The rain was accompanied by a strong wind, and some booths were completely stripped of their canvas or calico coverings. In about a quarter of an hour the storm ceased, the sun shone out hot and brilliant, and the people emerged from their shelter.

First Race.—The Maiden Plate of 130 sovereigns; for all maiden horses at the time of entrance; distance 1¼ mile. The winner of the first heat to receive 100 sovereigns. A second heat, same distance, to be run for 30 sovereigns, by the beaten horses not distanced in the first heat; the winner of which to be considered second horse in the race.

Mr. E. De Mestre's b.g. Red Rover, 4 years (J. Cutts)	.....	1 1
H. M'Gowan's br.f. Mirzetta, 2 years (M'Gowan)	.....	2 1
F. Ward's gr.f. Ourika, 3 years	.....	3 3
T. Hayes's b.k.f. The Witch, 3 years	.....	0 2
R. Browne's b.g. Rainbow, aged	.....	0 0
F. Logan's r.g. Beadsman, 4 years	.....	0 0
A. Loder's c.c. The Don, 3 years	.....	dr.
I. Gorrick's jun., b.g. Butcher, aged	.....	dead.

Betting in favour of Red Rover against the field. The Witch had some friends, having been brought out in good condition. Mr. Ward's grey filly Ourika was fancied partly on account of her owner, and his usual success. At twenty minutes past twelve, after several attempts, a good start was effected. Red Rover leading, followed by Mirzetta, the Witch third. Thus placed they ran round, till after passing the White House, Red Rover drew ahead, and came in a winner by two lengths, Mirzetta second, and Ourika third. The pace was not fast, the ground being very heavy.

Second Heat.—Beadsman was drawn. At the start Mirzetta took the lead, but was quickly collared by Ourika and the Witch. A beautiful race now ensued, the three running side by side for nearly half-a-mile. Passing the stand Mirzettta led by a length, the Witch second, Ourika third. On nearing the White House, Mirzetta improved her position, and Ourika passed the Witch, who was labouring under difficulties. There was no change in running home, and eventually Mirzetta came in a winner hard held, a length and a half ahead, Ourika second, the Witch a bad third. Rainbow was declared over.

Second Race.—The Maitland Town Plate of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added; for all horses, weight for age; 2½ miles; one event; the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. W. Eaton's b.g. Shamrock, aged (Snell)	.....	 1
Mr. E. De Mestre's ns. ch.g. Veno, aged	.....	 2
Mr. E. De Mestre's b.m. Lauristina, 5 years	.....	..... dr

This was a capital race throughout, though it terminated contrary to all expectation. Veno was the favourite, but it seems that the star of the gallant chesnut is set never more to rise. A capital start was obtained, Shamrock soon taking the lead, Veno close upon his quarters. At Halping's house Veno was behind a length, but suddenly made a spirt and went a head—at the distance Shamrock, however, being called upon, responded, collared Veno, passed him at the stand, and at the White House was four lengths ahead. Passing the stand a second time Veno had somewhat diminished his distance, but nothing would do, Shamrock maintaining a strong lead, and eventually coming in by about five lengths, hard held.

Third Race.—The Hunter River Stakes of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses, weight for age; 1¼ miles heats; the second horse to receive the sweepstakes. If the winner of the Maitland Town Plate start in this race, to carry 5 lb. extra.

Mr. A. J. Coberoft's g.m. Maid of Australia, aged, Elwell	.....	1
E. De Mestre's b.m. Lauristina, 5 years	.....	 2
W. Eaton's b.g. Shamrock, aged	.....	..... dr.
R. Turner's n.c. b.m. Helena, 4 years	.....	..... dr.
John Riley's ch.g. True Blue, aged	.....	..... dr.
P. Ward's ch.g. Wallaby, 4 years	.....	..... dr.

The Maid took the lead, closely followed by the mare—at the distance post Lauristina came up and raced neck and neck first time round, to the White House. The Maid then went ahead to the distance, where Lauristina made an ineffectual rush—the Maid reached the winning post a good length ahead. No time. This heat took all the *cognoscenti* by surprise.

Second Heat.—After some false starts the pair got off, the Maid slightly in advance. In passing the stand, the Maid still further increased her distance, and at the White House was fully ten lengths ahead. At the rise of the hill Lauristina ran inside the post and was pulled up.

We were informed by Mr. Wolfe that this race was run in 3 minutes 12 seconds.

Fourth Race.—The Hack Race of twenty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each added; for all horses that never started for any public prize (hack stakes excepted); one and-a-half mile, one event; weight for age. The winner or any other horse starting in this race to be sold at auction (at the discretion of the stewards) immediately after the race; any surplus over thirty sovereigns to go to the funds.

Mr. Chisler's b.g. Stranger, 3 years	... ...	... 1
E. Turner's g.g. Stockman	... ...	... 2
R. Mayo's br.g. Bobby, aged	... ...	... 3

Stockman was the favourite and might have won with ease, but Snell held him back throughout, under the impression that there were two events. The race was won by Stranger, who took the lead at once and was never headed; Stockman was distanced. The winner was sold to Mr. Winch for £40 after the race, —and Stockman to Mr. Doyle for £41.

This concluded the sports of the day. In reviewing these races we cannot help expressing surprise at the result of the second and third race. It was generally supposed that both events were certain for Mr. De Mestre's stable; so certain indeed that in the Hunter River Stakes no less than four horses were withdrawn for fear, as we understand, of Lauristina.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Silver Watches.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Norfolk Island Pines.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Furniture Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, London-made Furniture, Bagatelle Boards, Decanter, Liqueur Frames, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, House and Ground, Pyrmont; Land in the Town of Liverpool; Land at Parramatta; Clarendon House, Cumberland-street; Properties at the junction of Glebe Road and Francis-street; Brougham Hall, Tenterfield.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, New and Useful Drapery.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns.

MR. G. M. PITT.—At Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Firearms, Watches, Clothing, Cutlery.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Pigs.

MR. LAVENU.—It will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns, that the friends of the late Mr. Lavenu are to meet this day, at 3 o'clock, in Mr. Clark's Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of arranging two benefits,—the proceeds of which are to be forwarded to his family in England,—to take place at the Prince of Wales and Victoria Theatres.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The city coroner held two inquests yesterday. One at the house of Mr. John Crowley, storekeeper, at Burwood, on the body of a man named John Simpson, about sixty years of age. The deceased was a native of Glasgow, and had been thirty-five years in the colony. He came out as a prisoner of the Crown. For some months preceding his death he had been in the employment of Mr. Crowley, and had been suffering from a violent cough, accompanied with spitting of blood. He became worse on the night of Thursday last; and from that time kept his bed; at six a.m. on Tuesday last, a noise was heard in the deceased's bedroom, and on entering it Mr. Crowley found him dead. Verdict—Natural causes.—The other inquest was held at the King's Arms Inn, George-street North, on the body of a man named George Simpson, aged twenty-eight years. The deceased was boatswain of the ship Columbine, and appears to have been drowned while under the influence of drink. On Saturday evening, 23rd July, the deceased, in company with the sailmaker of the ship, went on shore, and it would seem, took sundry glasses of rum in different public-houses. They returned to the wharf, alongside of which the ship was lying, at ten p.m., when the sailmaker returned into George-street, to procure a loaf of bread, leaving the boatswain on the wharf. The deceased was not seen alive afterwards, but his hat was found near the ship the next morning. It was thought that he had been taken away by the police, and enquiries were made in that direction the next morning, but, of course, without avail. His body was then grappled for around the ship, but was not recovered till yesterday, when it arose to the surface near the wharf. The deceased was a native of London. Verdict—Found drowned.

A RETROSPECTION, A.D. 1909

THE MINISTER'S ANTECHAMBER.

I AM an old man now, my hair is white, and the deep furrows on my brow denote the course of years as plainly as the rings on a cow's horn, or the toothless gums of an old horse; and all the renovating dyes of Fitzwig and Co. may not darken the one, nor their invigorating salves wipe off the others. And why should they? An old man is a noble subject. But I was young once, and I thought I was happy; I am old now, and I know I am. I am prosy, but to be so is the privilege of old age. I can remember a long time back, and a great many things—many more indeed than I care to recall; but the time I am going to speak of is but fifty years ago, when this great empire was only an English colony.

Fifty years! It is a very long time to look forward to; but it seems only as yesterday in retrospection. It seems but yesterday that I sat in the waiting-room of the principal Government office in this now flourishing city, though it is now exactly fifty years ago. The building was by no means an ugly one for the last century, though it certainly had none of the pretensions to architectural beauty to which the present noble structure, built for the same purpose, aspires. Built during the days of convict labour, the origin of this mighty empire, in the then usual plain matter-of-fact style, it very well served the purpose for which it was intended, and, if it did not add much to the beauty of the city, it did not detract much from it. The land fronting it was laid out into a small lawn, around which grew the tall umbrella-like stone pine, and the deep-shading native fig. This lawn is now, however, I can hardly say, improved in one sense, by the mercantile offices which give such an air of business to the locality. A few steps led you into the hall of the building, where an obsequious messenger asked your name, which he obtained, and your business, which he didn't, and you were then very politely (though I used to fancy after the third or fourth time rather ironically) requested to wait. For the more comfortable method of carrying out this truly Governmental procedure, you were shown up a flight of stone stairs, which were then considered handsome, but which we would now look upon as low and narrow, and public-house like, on to a landing, and then into the waiting-room. Now it is of this "waiting-room" (and never was title more appropriate) I am about to speak, and if I am rather tedious—why, an old man has a right to be so. I remember that room but too well. I was young then, and had just settled myself in a profession which I thought would pay, but which didn't; and, after repeated struggles and pecuniary disappointments, my endeavours to obtain a living were beginning to flag, and I to despair, when I received a kind of a promise of an appointment under Government.

This was in the early days, or rather hours, of Responsible Government, and to say that "kissing went by favour" would hardly convey a just idea of the manner in which Ministerial influence and Parliamentary recommendation walked round the cask of State and hammered away until every hoop was supposed to be in its right place; but alas! the hammering still goes on, and I much despair of the staves ever being tight.

Well, I was requested to wait—and I did; day after day I sneaked—for I didn't fancy the looks of Mr. Messenger Obsequious, who evidently looked upon me with a half-commiserating, half-contemptuous grin, as one of the "Unemployed"—up stairs into that room, to wait for hours until I was "not wanted" or requested to "call again." I began to know that room. I see it plainly before me now—though the stones which once composed its walls have long since gone where "rubbish may be shot." The room was about twelve feet square. The door looked out into the landing from below, and how often have I watched those more lucky than myself who passed up stairs without entering the "waiting-room," or listening anxiously for the messenger's footstep, as, after answering the different bells, he might come in and greet me with—"Mr. Smith, wanted."—Smith's my name, not Smythe, as it is now spelt. There were a table and three chairs, which were generally occupied by "dumb waiters," for you could not talk in that room. I have seen noble efforts made to keep up a conversation, but I do not remember one that got further than the expected state of the atmosphere. On the table there was always pen, ink, and paper, and a piece of blotting paper—at least it had been blotting paper, but I remember it only as blotted paper. Crisp with great big black blotches, crossed and recrossed with autographs and heiroglyphics innumerable, it ought long since to have been numbered with the things that had been. There was a window in the south side, which I supposed looked out into a dirty back yard—a *terra incognita* to us, however, for the window was never open, and its panes were frosted. Of this, however, presently. And there was a fire-place—that is to say, a place for a fire; but the grate looked yellow and mouldy, and the soot hung in numberless icicles from that mockery of cheerfulness and warmth, an official fire-place. Cold was the air within that room! The warm breath of sanguine spirits rose to that ceiling, and came back chilled and dead—the icyness of "hope deferred." Over the mantel-piece was some sort of notification from the Governor-General, concerning public and private business, which had undergone the same treatment as the blotted paper before mentioned—having been altered by one "hanger-on," and re-altered by another, until the clipping and garnishing had so disfigured it that, whatever the original instructions it had intended to convey, might have been, they were now lost under the different constructions which different "waiters" had attempted to put upon them. To such insult was the representative of Majesty exposed in an official "waiting-room." But the window. The mind of man has often been likened to a book. But it is a book of miscellaneous subjects, and requires a title every day, aye, every hour. That window was the index to our waiting thoughts—the title pape to our numberless hourly volumes. Oh! what tales could those glass panes unfold were they but gifted with the power of speech! Tales of buoyant hopes, of anxious fears—tales of promises made, and promises forgot—tales of services performed, and recompense unknown—inscriptions in pencil and pen—inscriptions with the needle point, not sharper than the thoughts made known, covered the dirty face of that dirty window that looked out into that dirty back yard. Here, after calling day after day under the impression that his suit may prosper, and finding that his time has been lost—the hopes held out delusions—one writes

"No go!"

How colonially expressive! While another, irritated perhaps that such a suit should take up the time that might have been devoted to himself, or, with the fatherly intention of giving advice, writes underneath

"No go, you say,
Then go away,"

and a smile, faint perhaps, passed his lips as he saw the unpremeditated rhyme.

Here another gives the every day history of the room in three small lines:—

"Call to-day.
Call to-morrow.
Call next week."

Here is some plain matter-of-fact straight

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund..... £190,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditt 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

	Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ...	3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto ...	5½ ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROIVDENT SOCIETY
Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.
On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.
Directors.
Chairman—John Fairfax, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. Christie, Esq.
The Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq. | The Hon. J Mitchell, Esq.
George King, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Medical Referee—Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary,
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Bankers—The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.
Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.			Premiums to cease in Ten Years.		
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 15 0	20	£3 14 10
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8
				45	£6 6 0
				55	8 5 0

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuse of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.
The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.
The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.
(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of ther husbands.
(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of etters of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent, unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY Agents.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,260,000 sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2.—brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s 6d. per cent. per annum.
Buildings no included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place.

TO BUILDERS and others.—SLATES for Commissariat Stores.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for Tenders for the supply of Slates required for the Commissariat Stores, Sydney.
Tenders will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works up to twelve o'clock on TUESDAY, 9th August, and must be endorsed "Tender for Slates, Commissariat Stores."
Specification and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 1st August, 1859

TO BUILDERS and others.—COURT and WATCH HOUSE, WELLINGTON.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 6th September, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Court and Watch House, at Wellington.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Court and Watch House, at Wellington."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, or at the Police Office, Wellington.
Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, or at the Police Office, Wellington, within fourteen days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty, in the penal sum of £300, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Department of Land and Public Works,
Sydney, 1st August, 1859.

TO BUILDERS and others.—COURT-HOUSE, GUNDAGAL.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on TUESDAY, the 6th September next, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a court-house at Gundagai.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for court-house, Gundagai."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney; or at the Police Office, Gundagai.
Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work; and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event that they will severally execute and deliver, at the Office of the Crown Solicitor, Sydney, or at the Police Office, Gundagai, within fourteen days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty, in the penal sum of £500, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Additions, Government Printing Office.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for TENDERS for the performance of certain Additions to the Government Printing Office, Sydney.
Tenders will be received, at the Office of Lands and Public Works, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 9th August, and must be endorsed, "Tender for Additions, Government Printing Office."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

Department of Internal Communications.
Sydney, 25th July, 1859.

BRIDGE TAMWORTH.—Attention is invited to the notice from the Department of Lands and Public Works, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 30th ultimo, calling for tenders for the above.

NOTICE.—The attention of ENGINEERS and SMITHS is drawn to the advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of the 29th July, calling for TENDERS for Wrought Iron Work for the Fitzroy Dock Works.
Civil Engineer's Office, Sydney, 2nd August, 1859.

NOTICE.—The attention of BRASS FOUNDERS is drawn to the advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of the 29th July, calling for TENDERS for Brass Castings for the Fitzroy Dock Works.
Civil Engineer's Office, Sydney, 2nd August, 1859.

NOTICE.—The attention of IRON FOUNDERS is drawn to the advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of the 29th July, calling for TENDERS for Iron Castings for the Fitzroy Dock Works,
Civil Engineer's Office, Sydney, 2nd August, 1859.

No. 59-44. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 3rd August, 1859.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS (endorsed Tenders for Covering Reservoir) will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for covering the Arches of the Roof of the Low Level Reservoir in Crown-street, with clay, puddle, earth, &c., in accordance with a specification to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The Council will not take into their consideration any tender which is not accompanied by a document, signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
Printed forms of tender may be obtained at the City Engineer's office.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TENDERS will be received for the purchase of £7520 in New South Wales Government Debentures due July 1st, 1860, endorsed at the Treasury as payable in London, and bearing interest at the rate of 3½d. per cent per diem, at the office of the Sydney Insurance Company, on or before WEDNESDAY next, August 10th, at 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

TO SPLITTERS AND FENCERS.—TENDERS will be received till the 22nd instant from parties willing to erect a substantial three-railed fence, of about 330 rods, on the Minchinbury Estate, Great Western Road. Address Dr. M'KAY, Argyle-street, Sydney.

TO ENGINEERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, for the construction and erection of a steam engine. Plans and specifications of which can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

TENDERS will be received till MONDAY, 15th August, for the erection of a Wesleyan Chapel, at Glen Moore, near Camden. Plans and specifications to be seen at the house of the Rev. W. CLARKE, Camden.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of additional buildings to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta. Plans and specification may be seen at the architect's office, St. Mary's Cathedral, where tenders will be received until the 8th August.

MELBOURNE and SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received until two o'clock on FRIDAY, 19th August, for CONSTRUCTION of the remaining portion of Line from south side of the River Yarra to the junction with the St. Kilda and Brighton Railway, near Chapel-street, Prahran. Also, for the PORTION of the Line on the Hawthorne Branch from the south-east side of the River Yarra to the Boorcoondara Road. Full particulars to be obtained from the ENGINEER, at the offices of the Company. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.
By order, GEORGE W. LILLY, Secretary, Princes Bridge-station, Melbourne, July 28th, 1859.

THE GOULBURN HOTEL.—NATHAN MANDELSON respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that he has resumed possession of the Goulburn Hotel, which will henceforth be conducted under his personal superintendence. This establishment has undergone a thorough renovation and re-decoration. Every room is newly furnished, and in every particular comfort and convenience have been carefully studied. The bar has been fitted up in magnificent style, with all the latest improvements: and the entire establishment will be lighted with gas. The hotel, in short, will be replete with every requisite, and in style and arrangement will be unequalled.
The proprietor has laid in a stock of wines, spirits, liqueurs, ales, beers, &c., all of the best possible description that judgment could select or money procure. Having resided for the past five years in Sydney, he has had opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the import trade, and has availed himself of his experience to select his stock from the best houses.
The cuisine is under the direction of a first-rate French cook; and no pains will be spared to make this important department complete.
The utmost attention will be paid to travellers and visitors by the domestics of the establishment.
The stables have been placed under the care of a man of experience and reliability, and travellers may depend upon proper attention being paid to their horses.
The whole establishment will be superintended by the proprietor in person. He is happy to think that in times past he for many years gave complete satisfaction to his numerous friends and to the travelling public, and it will be his study now to make this establishment in every respect a first-class hotel, superior to any in the Australian colonies. Goulburn Hotel, Sloane-street, July 1st.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE.—WILLIAM DEAN, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Market-street, Sydney, begs to call the attention of his town and country friends, and the public generally, to his stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of DRAWING, DINING, BEDROOM, LIBRARY, HALL, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of which he has great variety and at moderate prices.
Iron bedsteads, with hair, cocoa, flax, and straw mattresses
Children's cribs and swing cotts, in various patterns and sizes
Gilt chimney glasses, toilet ditto, in different designs
China matting, floorcloth, door mats, gig rugs, hearth rugs, hassocks, &c.
☞ Ships' cabins fitted up. Cabin furniture, &c.
W. Dean takes this opportunity of thanking his friends for past favours and hopes to retain their patronage and recommendation. Personal attention will be paid to every order.
☞ DEAN'S Furniture House, Market-street, Sydney (opposite the Waterloo Stores).
☞ Wanted an Apprentice to the Upholstery.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S SELECT PERFUMERY.—The great celebrity of J. G. and Co.'s fashionable Perfumery, and the esteem in which it is held by the nobility and gentry, is justly owing to the superior quality of the articles, and the scrupulous care bestowed in the process of manufacture. The following are strongly recommended for general use.
J. G. and CO'S PATENT TRICHOSARON, the most serviceable hair brush for the toilet, cleanses the hair thoroughly without irritating the skin, and sensibly improves the growth and vigour. Ladies especially will find the operation of dressing the hair greatly facilitated by using the Trichosaron.
J. G. and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, superior to any tooth powder, is universally approved for cleansing and preserving the teeth.
J. G. and Co.'s JOCKEY CLUB PERFUME, unrivalled for its powerful and exquisite fragrance.
J. G. and Co.'s TOILET VINEGAR, Eau de Cologne, the Bride's Bouquet, Fountain, and assorted choice perfumes for the handkerchief.
J. G. and Co.'s Real old Brown Windsor Soap, and fancy soap tablets, golden oil, mœlline, and oil columbia for the hair.
Sold retail by all perfumers and chemists. Export Warehouses, 12, Three King Court, Lombard-street, London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India see Colonel Jacob's work on "Rifles and Projectiles."
PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES for killing game at long distances; also, the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.
Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridge Cases for breech-loading shot guns and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.
ELEY BROTHERS, Sole Contractors to the War Department for Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Taps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c., Gray's Inn Road, London (wholesale only).

PORTRAITURE.—Crayon Coloured Collodiotypes Portraits on Paper, Stereoscopic Portraits, &c., &c., singly or in groups, taken daily, in any weather, at Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHERS' New Gallery. Views of Sydney and its neighbourhood on hand, or taken especially to order, on moderate terms. A large assortment of Cameras, Lenses, Chemicals, and Photographic Material on SALE. Instructions given in the art. 392, George-street FREEMAN BROTHERS.

GILLAM'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES.—JOSEPH GILLAM, manufacturer of every description of cutlery, respectfully invites buyers to inspect his stock of ivory, stag, and black table knives, with best argentine plated forks and patent roller steels.

GILLAM'S SUPERIOR RAZORS.—JOSEPH GILLAM has on view a splendid assortment of colonial-made RAZORS; likewise made expressly to his order—Rodgers' Old English Razor, Mappin's lancet-edge razor. Mechi's silver-steel razor, Heiforr's hollow-ground razors. JOSEPH GILLAM, cutler (late R. Lamb), 394, George-street, near the Post Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in returning thanks for past favours to the inhabitants of Bowenfels, District of Hartley, and the public generally, begs to notify that he ceases from this date to give any credit whatever. That all accounts, promissory notes, bills of sale, &c., overdue, must be paid at once; and that promissory notes to fall due must be met at maturity; all parties failing in doing so will be sued without distinction. Parties wishing goods for cash will do well to inspect the stock on hand, which will be found varied and extensive. JOHN M'LENNAN, Bowenfels, June 1st, 1859.

CITY MARKET GARDEN, Bourke-street South, Surry Hills.—The undersigned, in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous customers, and the public generally, for the patronage which they have formerly bestowed upon him, begs to inform them that he has this season, 1859, on hand, a collection of flowering and ornamental shrubs, fruit trees, vegetable and flower seeds, &c., so extensive and varied, that upon inspection it will be found to be unrivalled in the colony; and hopes by his promptness and attention in the execution of any orders that may be entrusted to his care, to ensure a continuance of their favours. It will be his special care to have all plants sent to the country, or neighbouring colonies, well and securely packed, and distinctly labelled. JOHN BAPTIST.

J. CORTI, Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass, and Picture Frame Manufacturer, 210, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre.—Paintings, prints, drawings, and needlework mounted and framed in the neatest manner; old frames repaired, regilt, and glasses resilvered. A choice and varied assortment of
Framed engravings and drawings
Chimney and toilet glasses
Fancy wood and gold mouldings
Tin foils, bottling, &c.
Plate glass, silvered and unsilvered
Bent plate glass, for show cases
Glass shades—oval, and round, and extra large
Parlour and bracket clocks and shades
Spring dials, gold and other brackets
Alabaster vases and flowers, statuettes and shades
Wax fruits, stuffed birds and shades
Marine and other barometers
Thermometers, carved ivory, &c., with shades; &c., &c., always on hand.
Observe—J. CORTI, carver, gilder, and picture frame manufacturer, 210, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre. The trade supplied, and country orders punctually attended to with the most careful attention to packing.

TAKE NOTICE.—ISAAC SIMMONS, 320, George-street (late the EMIRE Office), in returning thanks for the very liberal support he has received since his return to the colony, assures his patrons that he is determined to sell his stock on hand lower than any other house in Sydney.
LIST OF PRICES.
From 1st August till further notice.
Light domestic sugar, in small bags, 3½d. per lb.
Fine Patna rice, in bags (112 lbs.), 18s. per bag
Superior congou tea, in half chests, 80s. per half-chest
Good ration ditto, 50s. ditto
Good pudding raisins, in boxes, 56 lbs. each, 6½d per lb.
Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles, in any quantity, 16 ozs., 1s. 3d. per lb. by the box; 1s. 3½d. per packet, 6 lb.
Ale and stout, equal to any in Sydney
Morris Cox's, Marzetti's, Blood's, Burton Brewery, Byass', Worthington and Robinson's, Pim's, all warranted sound and good, 8s. 6d. per dozen
Fine old cognac brandy, in cases, 1 dozen, very choice, 30s. per case
Claret, hock, and other summer wines, very fine, 27s. 6d. per dozen
Superior London-bottled sherry, worth 48s., only 30s. ditto
1000 tins oysters, very fine, 2 lb. tins, only 1s. per lb.
1000 bolts canvas, stout quality, 8½d. per yard by the bolt.
With a great variety of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, ship stores, &c., equally low.
All goods warranted.
Terms, cash only, on the premises.
Goods delivered.

WAR, WAR, WAR, in the BOOT and SHOE TRADE.—List of Prices of Boots and Shoes, at the great selling-off at Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South.
LADIES' GOODS.
Ladies' superior cashmere boots, 4s. 6d.
Ditto coloured, grey, brown, and drab, 5s. 9d.
Ditto best quality kid, military heels, 8s. 6d.
Ditto cloth boots, Bostock's best, 9s. 6d.
Ditto best quality indiarubber goloshes, 3s. 6d.
Ditto fancy slippers, 1s. 6d.
MEN'S GOODS.
Men's patent elastic side boots, 9s. 6d.
Ditto 1000 pairs wellingtons, 10s. 6d.
Ditto good useful bluchers, 8s.
Ditto watertights, Poole's best quality, 7s. 9d.
Ditto patent wellingtons, full dress, 10s. 6d.
Ditto calf elastic side boots, 10s. 6d.
Children's goods, in every variety; boys' and youths' boots, of every size and make.
Note well COMMERCE HALL, 788, George-street South, between the Railway and Haymarket.
N.B.—Persons of all grades meet with the strictest attention and civility at this establishment.

WHITTELL'S WEIGH-BRIDGE.—The undersigned has, at considerable expense, imported a Weigh-bridge, through the house of Messrs. Baines, of George-street, for the purpose of weighing coals, colonial produce, &c., &c. Also, will weigh goods of any description, to the extent of four tons each time, at the rate of 1s. per load.
Observe, the allowance now made to the extent of two shillings per ton of COALS or load of WOOD, cash on delivery.
N.B.—The object is thus to do away with the cost of collection, &c.
Please refer to the list of prices below:—
£1 16s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals
£1 12s. per ton for the best household coals, recommended
£1 8s. per ton for second quality, very good
19s. blacksmiths', through a large screen
21s. bakers' billet wood, 70 to the load
£1 per load for the best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut
18s. ditto, for second quality of wood
Charcoal, coke, and breese, equally cheap.
WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street West.

EX CALDERA.—Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. are in receipt of the following assortment of choice goods for Gentlemen's wear:—
Dress and evening ties, in gauze, tissue, embroidered, Eton, gossamer, Eglinton, &c., &c.
Dress shirts—plain and fancy fronts
Kid gloves, 2s. 9d. per pair—white, straw, and lavender
Coats—Tasmanian, chester
Oxford frock
Fancy milton
Melbourne riding.
Suits, in Cheviot tweed
Hairline ditto
Shepherds' plaid.
Overcoats—Beaver raglan
Witney talma
Sardinian cape.
Boys' and youths' clothing, in every fabric. Also,
Solid leather portmanteaus
Best basil ditto
Registered folding ditto
Expanding coat bags
Enamelled ditto
Travelling bags (fitted up).
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

EX CALDERA.—
Just received,
Haberdashery, a well-assorted stock
Skirt steel, in white, black, and scarlet
Skirt cord, Victoria
Skirt bands, white, black, and drab
Opera tassels, white and coloured
Fancy dress buttons.
Also, will be landed and exhibited TO-MORROW (Friday) a beautiful selection of Honiton, Limerick, and Maltese setts, &c., in every variety.
N.B.—The above having been landed, are now open and ready for inspection.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

NOW LANDING, by the undersigned, ex Siam.—14 cases of the best and most fashionable black and drab HATS; black, blue, and tweed cloth CAPS; fancy silk and velvet ditto.
Every description of hats made to order.
Country storekeepers are reminded that they can get the sizes only that they may want, and thus avoid the accumulation of bad stock.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street; also, at the Branch Establishment, 64, Market-street.

JUST OPENED, 5 cases Fancy Straw BONNETS and HATS, from Vyse's. At BRANDON'S, 274, Pitt-st.

FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—Buy your Carpets at PARKER and BATES', the cheapest house in Sydney. London Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse, next Purkis and Lambert's, 355, George-street.
PARKER and BATES, proprietors.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats, artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panama, cabbage-tree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

LIST OF PRICES for R. C. ARDERN'S Monster DRAPERY SALE.
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
Yard-wide longcloths, 2½d.
Very superior ditto, 4d.
50 pieces of Welsh flannel, 12½d, worth 1s. 6d.—a great bargain
2 cases brown holland, at 5½d., very cheap
3 ditto ditto ditto dressed, from 6½d.
Pinafore diaper, 5½d.
Dress linings, 2½d., all colours
White tablecloths, two yards square, 2s. 11d.
350 8-4 damask ditto, 4s. 11d., worth 8s. 6d.
8-4 Victoria tablecloths, 9s. 11d. each
Fringed toilet covers, 7½d.
White sheeting, two yards wide, 7½d.
Extra stout ditto, 9½d.
10-4 toilet quilts, only 7s. 6d:
11-4 counterpanes, 4s. 6d.
10-4 Whitney blankets, 7s. 6d. per pair
Ditto ditto super, 8s. 11d.
11-4 military ditto, 11s. 9d.
3 bales 11-4 ditto, super, 12s. 9d.
White dimity, 4½d. per yard
2 bales stout cotton ticks, slightly damaged, only 5½d.
Window damasks, 12½d.
Huckaback, all flax, 6½d.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
1 case merino dresses, all at 4s. 11d.
2 ditto ditto ditto, very fine, 5s. 11d. for 9 yards
150 figured lustre dresses, only 6s. 9d.
7-4 French twills, 7s. 6d. the dress of 8 yards
2 cases check tweed dresses, only 6s. 11d. each
250 fancy dresses, a new material, 8s. 11d. for 16 yards
30 pieces check French delaine, 9½d. per yard
1 case ditto ditto Llamas, all at 10½d.
5 cases Norwich checks and crossovers, in various styles and fabrics, all at 12½d.
The Alliance, flounced robe, 15s. 9d, for 18 yards, very choice
2 cases of fine black coburgs, all at 8½d. worth 1s.
Hoyle's dark prints, 4½d. wide width
Ditto spring patterns, 3s 10d. for 8 yards
Moreens, all colours, 1s. 2½d. per yard.
MANTLES, SILKS, AND SHAWLS.
R. C. A. invites particular attention to the following, being an early shipment of spring goods.
Ladies' cloth and tweed mantles, from 6s. 11d.
Ditto ditto, very choice, new shape, 18s. 9d.
The new "Bermonsee," 21s. 6d., worth 42s.
Children's cloth ditto, at half price
Real Genoa velvet ditto, from 38s. 6d., in plain and richly embroidered
Rich black ducape, 2s. 7½d., worth 3s. 6d.
Ditto coloured fancies, 3s. 1½d. wide width
The new mantilla shawl, 11s. 6d.
Cachmere and llama long ditto, from 7s. 6d.
Turnovers, from 1s. 3d. each.
FANCY AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Worked muslin collars, 7½d. each
300 ditto cambric, very rich, 1s. 9d½d., worth 2s. 9d.
Richly worked collarette, 2s. 3d. each
50 dozen crotchet collars, 1s., worth 2s.
Cambric habit shirts, 3s. 11d., very handsome
A beautiful stock of sleeves, habit shirts, sets, collarette, collars, &c., &c., in every make
Bugle and crape sets, from 6s. 11d.
Moire antique parasols, from 2s. 6d. each
Our unlimited stock of French and Coventry bonnet ribbons will be sold at the following prices—6½d., 8½d., 10½d.
One case of ladies' French kid gloves will be sold at 14s. 9d. per dozen, or 1s. 3½d per pair
130 dozen ladies' stout white cotton hose, 5d., worth 9½d.
Men's brown cotton socks, very stout, 5½d.
100 dozen men's grey lambs' wool, 8½d., worth 1s. 2d.
Men's lambs' wool shirts, 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 9d.
Trimmings, in endless variety.
SLOP DEPARTMENT.
Men's doe trousers, 5s 11d. per pair
Boys' ditto ditto, 4s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto, very superior, 5s. 11d.
Men's millers moleskin, 5s. 3d.
Ditto drab ditto, 3s. 11d.
Ditto Scotch twill shirts, slightly damaged, 2s. 3d.
Boys' ditto ditto, 1s. 6½d.
Men's white shirts, from 2s. 11d.
Ditto regatta ditto, from 2s. 6d.
Two cases of West of England doeskin, from 2. 11d., in all the new patterns
Mantle cloths, in brown or grey, 1¼ yards wide, from 4s. 11d.
Millers' moleskin, 1s. 4d., worth 2s.
In the millinery, underclothing, and children's dress department will be found some astonishing bargains too numerous to particularise.
R. C. ARDERN, General Draper and Importer, South Head Road.
N.B.—R. C. A. recommends all ladies to obtain a list of prices at the shop door, to prevent confusion.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly ON HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO DEPOT.—The undersigned has constantly on SALE M'Cormick's, Norrie's, and most of the first and second class brands of colonial negrohead tobacco; some of which is equal to American, at one-third the price. FERRIS and SON, 299, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock, sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

W. I. RUMS, 30 and 10 O. P.
Brandies, in wood and bottle
Bottled beer—Byass', Worthington's, Dunbar's, and Marzetti's.
S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received, by late arrivals from London, a large assortment of
B.P. rum, 30 o.p., in and out of bond
Brandy, gin, whisky, Irish and Scotch
Bass's No. 3 ale, October brewing
Taylor's porter
Allsopp's bottled ale and porter
Bass's ditto ditto ditto
Marzetti's ditto ditto ditto
Barclay's London bottled stout
Choice champagne, claret, port, sherry, &c., &c.
TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

WAX VESTAS and MATCHES.—On SALE, by the undersigned:—

Vestas, in japan tin boxes	I.N.E. matches
Vestas, in plaid boxes	Saloon matches
Vestas, in wood and brass do.	Paper box matches.

The above are sold either by the case, or in quantities to suit purchasers. A. BLITZ, Colonial Match Manufactory, 42, Campbell-street, opposite the Cattle Market.

CEDAR.—Two Cargoes Richmond River Cedar. JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

CUMBERLAND-STREET.—For SALE, cheap, Five HOUSES, cash or credit. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

CATTLE and SHEEP.—Mr. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, has orders to PURCHASE, on delivery at the undermentioned places:—
1000 wethers, to average 50 lbs., at 20s. per head, cash, at Petersham, or Fullagar's, or a little over
3000 ewes (maiden if possible) not more than 5 years old, at Liverpool Plains
1500 store cattle, at the junction of the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers
3000 fat ewes or wethers, at Maitland, high figure.
100 rams, fine-woolled, and heavy progeny of German importrtions, 2 years old, high priced on the station
3000 maiden ewes, within 100 miles of Sydney.

STORE SHEEP and HORSES for SALE.—Mr. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, has orders to sell, delivered as under:—
300 to 600 full mouthed ewes, at Penrith, Fullagar's, or Petersham
30 to 40 colts, well broken to saddle and harness, at Gundagai
1000 fat wethers, average 60 lbs., at Gundagai.

PRIME MESS BEEF.—ELLIOTT, PORTER, and CO.'S prime Mess Beef, packed in English timber, and cured expressly for use in tropical climates, for SALE by the undersigned.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

CATTLE STATION.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE one of the very best Cattle Stations on the Lower Murrumbidgee.
115, York-street

SHEEP STATION.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE an excellent Sheep Station, in the dirtrict of New England.
115, York-street.

STATIONS WITHOUT STOCK.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE a great number of Stations, without stock, situated in the Southern and Western Districts, at moderate prices and easy terms.
115, York-street.

SALT BUSH SHEEP RUNS, WITHOUT STOCK.
GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE the following very valuable STATIONS, without stock, viz.:—
BALLANDRY, 19,480 Acres
BINYAR, or LOWER MEROOL, 40,000 Acres
CACOPARRA, 25,600 Acres
TUBBETTA, 40,000 Acres
NORTH TUBBETTA, 40,000 Acres.
These runs are situated between the Lachlan and the Murrumbidgee, close to the Cocoparra Ranges, and watered by several creeks running into the Mirrol, and various springs. The capabilities of these runs may be increased materially by a small outlay of capital in damming some of the most eligible creeks.
The country is all that can be desired for sheep farming, consisting of open land and thinly timbered ridges. The distance from Ibenilquin and Moama short.
Terms easy, and plans and particulars may be had on application, 115, York-street.

LIVERPOOL SALT for SALE. HENRY BRILL, 318, Pitt-street.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—The undersigned, having been appointed agent in this colony for Messrs. R. Hornsby and Sons, manufacturers of agricultural machinery, Spittlegate Iron Works, Grantham, Lincolnshire, are prepared to receive orders for any description of farming implements, steam-engines, &c. Illustrated catalogues can be obtained upon application to RAYMOND, and CO, Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney
N.B.—A shipment of various articles expected immediately.

SHEEP.—For SALE, about 350 good Young Wethers. Apply to J. F. DOWNES, Esq., Brownlow Hill, Camden.

RICE.—Best Java table Rice, in 1 cwt., 1½ cwt., and 2 cwt. bags.
For SALE by RAYMOND and CO., Lyons'-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the following unstocked STATIONS, viz.:—
CARNARVON CREEK.—Consisting of seven compact blocks of first-class sheep country, Leichhardt District.
ROODS BAY.—Consisting of four blocks of really good fattening country, a first-rate cattle run; close to water carriage.
All the above stations are well watered, and can be recommended to parties in search of new country.
RAYMOND and CO.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED—
First-class store sheep
Ditto ditto cattle.
Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUN.—For SALE by the undersigned, a first-class Fattening STATION in the Wellington District, having ten miles frontage to the Lachlan River (the back country well watered), together with 2000 (more or less) cattle. The homestead and principal improvements stand on

SALES BY AUCTION.

For Positive Sale, under instructions from the Proprietors who are absent from the colony.

Clarendon House, Cumberland-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th of August, at 11 o'clock,

The superior family residence, in Cumberland-street North, known as Clarendon House, containing every accommodation for a family of the first respectability; at present occupied by Mrs. Lett.

On the first floor is a well finished hall, 12 ft. 9 in. by 12 ft. 8 in.; a dining-room 28 ft. 10 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., very lofty and handsomely papered; a bedroom, 15 ft. 4 in by 12 ft. 9 in.

On the second floor is a very elegant drawing-room, 28 ft. 10 in. by 17 ft. 6 in.; and a bedroom, 15 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft. 9 in.

Marble mantelpieces in the principal rooms.

On the third floor is a bedroom 17 ft. 8 in. by 14 ft. 6 in., one 15 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft. 9 in., and one 17 ft. 7 in. by 14 ft. 6 in.

In the basement is a kitchen, 20 feet 9 x 17 feet 6 inches; a servants' room, 15 feet 7 x 12 feet 9 inches; pantry, 12 feet 9 x 9 feet; and a coal and wood room, 17 feet 7 x 7 feet 6 inches.

Water laid on.

In the yard is a coachhouse, two-stalled stable, with hayloft over, built of brick.

The allotment has a frontage to Cumberland-street and New George-street.

The house commands most delightful views of the harbour and surrounding scenery; the situation is very healthy, and so elevated as to preclude the possibility of ever being built in or injured in any way from the erection of other houses. The premises are built of stone and brick, cemented on the outside above the basement story, slated roof erected by the late Thomas Jeffrey, Esq., of the Customs, or his own residence, in the most substantial manner and of the very best materials.

A plan will be prepared. Intending purchasers may obtain cards to view. Particulars of title may be learned on application to Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, Elizabeth-street.

For Positive Sale, by order of John Morris, Esq., the Official Assignee.

BROUGHAM HALL, TENTERFIELD, a beautiful stone-built Family Residence, built by, and for some time occupied by, Mr. Frederick King. No expense was spared in the erection, and the situation is one of the best in the town. The frontage of the house is above 60 feet, with a wide verandah, commanding extensive views of the beautiful table land of Tenterfield. The plot of ground comprises Ten Acres, bounded by four streets, viz., George, Petre, Duncan, and Naas. The Garden is of the finest description, and stocked with fruit trees and shrubs in great variety.

At the same time will be sold another block of land, containing Five Acres, separated from the above property by Naas-street, to which it has a frontage of ten chains, with a frontage of five chains to Duncan and George streets.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by the official assignee, John Morris, Esquire, to sell the valuable property above-mentioned, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th of August next, at 11 o'clock, without reserve.

The splendid residence and grounds were lately the property of Frederick King, Esq., who purchased the land at the rate of £40 per acre. Mr. King built the house for his own residence, at a great expense. It contains seven rooms, plastered inside and stuccoed outside, with zinc guttering all round. The joiner's work is of the very best cedar. The drawing and dining rooms are 12 feet high, and admirably finished.

The house has a frontage of upwards of 60 feet, with large wide verandah, overlooking the beautiful table land of Tenterfield.

In front of this delightful abode, and about 200 yards distant from it, there is a fine running stream of water, highly ornamental and useful, never known to become dry. At the rear of the house, there is plenty of fine timber for further improvements should they be needed.

The garden is well laid out, and plentifully stocked with fruit trees and shrubs of all descriptions, from the celebrated nursery of Mr. Guilfoyle; and there is a gardener's house.

In order to show the productive capabilities of the soil, it may be proper to state that Mr. King procured last season from this land 400 bushels of corn. It has been under wheat, corn, potatoes, and turnips this year, and has been equally prolific in its produce, the wheat averaging forty bushels to the acre.

There is also a large kitchen garden. It is all newly fenced in the most substantial manner.

The property has four extensive frontages to four streets, and has four corner sites. For an inn or hotelkeeper there is a certain fortune to be made.

A stable, coach-house, and other detached offices, are in good order.

The auctioneers are assured by persons well acquainted with the premises, that there is no place in Tenterfield so desirable and suitable for a bank in connection with one of the Sydney establishments.

A plan will be exhibited in the City Mart.

Particulars of title may be known on application to Messrs. JOHNSON and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

Terms at sale.

House and Ground, Pyrmont.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th August, at 11 o'clock,

An allotment of land, No. 14 on the plan, bounded on the east by Mill-street, 26 feet 6 inches; on the north by lot 11, 50 feet; on the west by a reserved lane 20 feet wide 26 feet 6 inches; and on the south by lot 15; leased for 33 years, from the 7th June, 1854, from Mr. R. G. Dumas to William Walton, at a nominal rent of two shillings per week, payable quarterly.

The allotment is fenced in, and has a four-roomed two-story stone house erected on it, let at twelve shillings per week.

This is a very desirable investment for a mechanic wishing to possess a home, at a mere nominal ground rent.

The premises may be viewed on application to Mrs. Brown, living next door.

Terms at sale.

Land in the Town of Windsor.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by the executors of the late A. M'Gas, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th August, at 11 o'clock,

An allotment of land, with the premises thereon erected, situated on the south side of the road leading from Windsor to Richmond, a little to the westward of George-street, and to the eastward of Cox-street. The allotment contains 2 roods and 18 perches, having 107 links frontage to the Richmond Road, by a depth of 6 chains 15 links on the west side, and 6 chains 66 links on the east; bounded on one side by R. Norris, and on the other by J. Fresbody.

Plan on view at the Mart. Particulars of title with Messrs. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, solicitors, Sydney Exchange.

Terms at sale.

Police Paddock, Parramatta.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th August, at 11 o'clock,

An allotment of land, containing 2 roods 19 perches, being No. 6 of section 41 of the Government plan, bounded by Young-street and Pitt-row; separated from the old Racecourse by Pitt-row, near to Railway-street.

The allotment is all clear, ready for the erection of buildings, and partly fenced.

Grant, by purchase from the Crown.

To Lawyers, Booksellers, and others.
Law Books.

In the Estate of late J. N. Shuttleworth, by order of the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 5th instant,

A small but well selected library of law books, in an insolvent estate, comprising

Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law, 1838-1855; Hammond's Digest, 2 vols.; Tidd's Practice, 3 vols.; Abbott on Shipping; Stephen on Pleading; Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.; Okes' Magisterial Synopsis, 5th edition, 1857; Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.; Roscoe's Criminal Evidence; Stephen's Commentaries, 4 vols.; Bridgman's Analytical Digest, 3 vols.; Harrison's Digest; Mylne and Keene's Reports, 2 vols.; Anstruther's ditto; Mylne and Craig's ditto, 2 vols.; Modern State Trials, 2 vols.; &c., &c. Also,

A magnificent oil painting, in handsome gilt frame.

Terms, cash.

Galvanized Iron Buckets.

FRIDAY, 5th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,

12 dozen galvanized iron buckets, seamed and riveted.

Terms at sale.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at the Commissariat Stores, on MONDAY, the 8th August, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H. M. Navy, the undermentioned unserviceable stores landed from H. M. ships.

Biscuit dust, bread bags, casks
Chain cables, seamen's bags, hammocks
Blocks, a large quantity of cordage
Sails, old canvas, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

EXTENSIVE SALE
Of Valuable FREEHOLD Properties at the junction of the
GLEBE ROAD and FRANCIS-STREET,
comprising
THE BISHOPGATE HOTEL,
ROSE COTTAGE,
SIX BRICK COTTAGES, and a
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND;
and the remainder of the premises lately destroyed by fire, known as the FORESTERS' ARMS INN, with stabling, &c.

Particulars of TITLE may be ascertained on application to Messrs. JOHNSON and JOHNSON, solicitors, Pitt-street.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th of August, at 11 o'clock,

All that parcel of land, being lots 1 and 2 of section 1 of the Bishopgate Estate, containing 11¾ perches, bounded on the north by Francis-street, commencing at the Glebe Road 113½ feet to the corner of Francis and Grose-streets; on the south-east by allotment No. 3, to the Glebe Road; and on the south-west by that road, 80 feet 1½ inch to the commencing corner.

And also, all that parcel of land being lots 1, 2 and 3 of section 5 of the same estate, containing 39 perches, bounded on the east by Franklyn-place, commencing at Francis-street 105½ feet; on the west by St. Philip's, Glebe, 123¾ feet to the junction of the Glebe Road with Francis-street; and on the south by Francis-street 113½ feet to the commencing point, on which the following premises are erected:—

THE BISHOPGATE HOTEL,

built of brick (cemented), on stone foundations, containing ON THE BASEMENT, large dry cellar, boarded. ON THE GROUND FLOOR, bar, with fixtures complete; lobby, with private entrance, and four apartments. And ON THE FIRST FLOOR, spacious drawing or public room, entering on to a balcony and four bedrooms, yard, four-stall stable, good well, with pump, &c., at the rear.

ROSE COTTAGE,

a very neat residence, adjoining the hotel, fronting Glebe Road, built of brick, cemented, containing six apartments, with yard, &c., at the back.

On the extensive block of land, on the opposite corner of the Glebe Road and Francis-street, are

SIX BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES,

containing each two rooms and a kitchen, with separate yards, &c.; well of water, for the use of the whole. Also, the remains of the premises known as the FORESTERS' ARMS INN, and some stabling.

☞ The above valuable freehold property will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Locksmiths, Builders, and others.
FRIDAY, 5th August.

Fancy China Mortice Lock Furniture.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,

China mortice lock furniture
White, black, ivory, gold spot, marble, gilt, &c.
Drawer knobs, to match
Shutter ditto, ditto ditto
Doorplates, ditto ditto, very elegant.

Only a few lots of this invoice are now on hand. They will be cleared without reserve.

Terms at sale.

Electroplate.
In the Insolvent Estate of F. King.
By order of the Official Assignee.

FRIDAY, 5th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,

One mahogany case, containing
12 table spoons, 12 table forks
12 dessert ditto, 12 ditto ditto
12 tea spoons, 4 egg spoons
1 mustard and 2 salt spoons
1 pair sugar tongs
1 lamp, 1 inkstand
4 E. M. dish covers (melon pattern), &c.

Terms, cash.

To Ironmongers and others.

FRIDAY, 5th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,

Horse nails, wire fire-guards, mill saw files, screw boxes and taps, horse hobbles, cosch pins, gimblets, plough bits, mortice chisels, ship scrapers, shoe rasps, Dowling bits, quadrant hinges, flange coffee mills, Dover knives, screw augers, wood screws.

38 double iron stretchers, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

The Cargo of Deals, ex Hedvig,
Captain Sjogren, from Gefle.
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, opposite the Ice House, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August, at 2 o'clock p.m.,

The cargo of deals, imported by the ship Hedvig, now landed on the wharf, more or less discoloured by sea water, and on account of whom it may concern.

The cargo consists of

1114 deals,	3	x 11,	42,336	super feet.
2542 ditto,	3	x 9,	79,452	"
1246 ditto,	3	x 8,	32,938	"
900 ditto,	3	x 7,	22,444	"
1130 ditto,	2½	x 7,	23,600	"
100 ditto,	2½	x 11,	1,828	"
390 ditto,	2½	x 9,	20,000	"
536 ditto,	1½	x 9,	8,000	"
437 ditto,	1½	x 8,	6,000	"
421 ditto,	1½	x 7,	4,764	"
8816				

Terms at sale.

Last Sale of the Season.
Orange Trees
Lisbon Lemons
Fruit Trees of all kinds
Roses and Dahlias, named
Ornamental Shrubs
Flowering ditto.

WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1859.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by Mr. M. Magill, of Surry Hills Nursery, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11 o'clock,

A very choice assortment of worked trees from his own nursery, the genuineness of which he will guarantee, among them are some varieties of apples not subject to the blight, and particularly suited to this climate.

The oranges comprise ten favourite sorts, and the sale will take place at the best time of the season for removing these plants.

The lemons are all two years old. The other fruit trees are peach, apple, nectarine, plum, pear, apricot, cherry, grapes, figs, muiberries, almonds, quinces, cherrymoyas, &c.

The flowering comprise among others, hatrothamus elegans, double blossom cherry, double hibiscus, jachroma tubulosa, brugmansia, knighti.

Neralm splendens, ponisetra pulcherima, hydrangeas, spivea hypericifolia, scented verbena, badlea, salinifolia, double dahlias, justitia, adgeratum, transparent japanese lilies, &c., &c., &c.; hyacinths, Chinese primroses, scarlet salvias, black guavas, double spireas, veronica Hendersonii, pansies, hanitsa scabrai, agapanthus, or blue lily, &c., &c.

Norfolk and stone pines, cypress, willows, poplars, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

On account and risk of the former purchaser.
Paperhangings.

FRIDAY, 5th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,

No. 9—One case paperhangings, containing 500 rolls assorted patterns

Terms, cash.

Tinware.

FRIDAY, 5th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of superior tinware, made to the colonial pattern, viz.,

Teapots, coffee pots, camp kettles, pint and quart pots, wash basin (hollowed and flowed), milk dishes, round and oval bakers, candle boxes, dust pans, slop pails, cake tins, bread ditto, lanterns, candle moulds, canisters, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

109 Packages New and Useful Drapery.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, 4th, and
FRIDAY, 5th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

109 packages new and useful drapery.

Now landing from the Rachael, Lady Elma Bruce, and Centurion.

Martell's Genuine Brandy.
In hogsheads and quarter-casks.

For Sale, by Auction, on FRIDAY, 5th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 5th August, at 12 o'clock prompt,

Ex Rachael, just landed,
20 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy, guaranteed genuine
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto, ditto ditto.

Terms at sale

Spring Shipment of Oilmen's Stores, &c.
2000 Packages.
For Unreserved Sale
On TUESDAY, 9th August.

Ex Centurion.

To Grocers, Shippers, Merchants, Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th August, at 11 o'clock,

2000 packages oilmen's stores, comprising
Colman's super mustard in lbs.
Ditto ditto ditto in ½-lbs.
Ditto ditto ditto in tins
Ditto No. 1 starch
Hill and Ledger's pint pickles
Ditto bottled fruits
Crosse and Blackwell's potted meat
Ditto ditto calves' foot jelly
Whybrow's salad oil, quarts
Ditto ditto ditto, pints
Ditto ditto ditto, half-pints
Ditto table vinegar, quarts
Ditto half-pint capers, ketchup, and sauces
Ditto herrings, in tins
Coward's salad oil, in pint decanters
Feast's Spanish olives, pints
Ditto French ditto
Hogarth's fresh salmon, 1 lb. tins
Albert's sardines, ½ and ¼ tins
Volckman's candied orange, lemon, and citron peel
Hill and Jones' ditto ditto
Ditto fancy biscuits, in tins
Barry and Co.'s chicory, in cases
Ditto super mustard, in 10lb. tins
Cheddar loaf cheeses
Prime North Wilts loaf cheese
N. and J. Cummin's best new double rose Cork butter
Macaroni and vermicelli
Arrowroot, in tins 7 and 14lb.
Rio tapioca, in 11b. tins
Castor oil, half-pint
Pimento
Prime smoked York hams
Ditto middles
Brander's new stearine candles
Prime Irish mess pork
Oatmeal
Pearl sago
Muscatel raisins
Chesme and eleme raisins
French plumbs
Turkey figs
Jordan almonds
Patras currants, &c., &c.

The auctioneers have much pleasure in calling the attention of the trade particularly to this most splendid shipment of seasonable goods, which they have no hesitation in pronouncing to be one of the best assorted and most desirable ever offered at auction in this city.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Most valuable Block of Land, opposite the Water Police Office, next to Clark's Hotel, Circular Quay.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from J. H. Atkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 12 o'clock,

That most desirable and valuable block of land, situate in the city of Sydney, parish of St. James, county Cumberland, containing 8½ perches, being allotment No. 3, section 106, near the Circular Quay, commencing in Albert-street at the south-east corner of allotment No. 2, and bounded on the south by that street, easterly 34 feet 9 inches; on the east by a line at right angles northerly 76 feet; on the north by a westerly line parallel to Albert-street of 34 feet 9 inches; and on the west by the east boundary of allotment No. 2, being a southerly line of 76 feet to Albert-street aforesaid, being the allotment sold as lot No. 34, in pursuance of Proclamation of 3rd June, 1852.

This allotment is one of the most valuable in the city of Sydney as a site for the erection of stores; its proximity to the Custom House, Royal Exchange, Government offices, and other public buildings, and also to the Circular Quay, rendering it particularly valuable for such a purpose.

The auctioneers deem further comment superfluous, as it must be apparent to the most casual observer that this is one of the most desirable and valuable sites for the erection of either free or bonded stores, warehouses, or other public or private offices, ever offered for public competition in this city.

Terms, liberal.

Under Power of the Mortgagee.
NEWTOWN.
Most eligible Investment.
For positive Sale.
Terms liberal, and title unexceptionable.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, August 18th, at 12 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, being allotment No. 5 of section No 1, having a frontage to the Camperdown Road of 58 feet, more or less, and a depth of 88 feet, more or less, and bounded on the remaining two sides by a reserved lane.

This allotment is close to the Newtown Road, and is divided from Mrs. Hordern's property by a lane.

Also, allotments Nos. 10 and 11 of section No. 1, being situated at the corner of Hordern and Mechanic streets, having a frontage to the former of 52 feet, more or less; and to the latter, of 88 feet more or less, and also a frontage to a 6 feet lane.

These two allotments are enclosed; and on them is built a foundry known as the Newtown Foundry; over the foundry is a large pattern room, brick-built. Also a large shed with brick ends, 25 feet by 22; also, a large iron-bound cupola furnace, and every requisite for carrying on a first-rate business, together with an abundant supply of pure water.

These valuable properties are situated in the centre of Newtown, and their daily increasing value universally admitted. To capitalists and others in search of a safe and paying investment in real property, the above offers a splendid opportunity, the whole being for absolute sale.

Plans will be on view at the rooms of the Auctioneers previous to the day of sale.

Stockholm Tar and Pitch.

Auction Sale on FRIDAY, 5th August.
On the Grafton Wharf.
To Merchants, Boat Builders, Ship Chandlers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY, 5th August, at half-past 2 o'clock,

168 barrels best Stockholm tar
39 ditto ditto pitch.

Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.
FRIDAY, 5th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock.

Several good parcels of wines, spirits, and beers, comprising

20 hogsheads Martell's genuine dark brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
Other brandies, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Case brandies, good brands
100 cases Vinegrowers' Company's brandy
Burdon's, Cosen's, and other sherries
2 hogsheads very choice sherry
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
Offley's and other superior port wines
2 hogsheads very fine old port
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
Old tom, in bulk
200 cases Lowndes' old tom
100 ditto Peter's ditto ditto
20 quarter-casks Stewart's whisky
30 ditto Ramsay's ditto
140 cases Stewart's whisky
50 hogsheads West India rum
200 cases Dunphy's bottled ale
Byass' ale and porter
Allsop's bottled ale
Bass' ale, &c., &c., &c.
Also, to clear the store,
25 casks Byass' ale
7 ditto ditto porter
8 ditto Morice, Cox, and Co.'s porter
5 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, ale, &c.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Merchants, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.
Ex Centurion.
190 Trunks Poole and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.

Auction Sale on WEDNESDAY, 10th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,

190 trunks of Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes.

Full particulars will appear in a future advertisements.

Under Power of the Mortgagee.
For Unreserved Sale.
First-rate Investment.
Russell's Arms Public-house, and all the Building thereto belonging, situated at the Parramatta Railway Station.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 12 o'clock,

All that block of land situated in Parramatta South, at the Parramatta Railway Station, adjoining the Toll-bar, at the junction of the Parramatta and Dogtrap Roads, having 52 feet, more or less, to the Railway land, and being 140 feet, more or less, in depth; together with the whole of the buildings erected thereon, consisting of the Russell's Arms Inn, and the range of buildings adjoining. The whole being in the occupation of Mr. Stone, to whom it is let, on a long term, at an annual rental of £286.

This splendid property being close to the Parramatta Railway Station, offers an opportunity for investment which should not be overlooked, being situated on the principal thoroughfare from this metropolis, it must at all times command a large amount of trade, securing it to the purchaser as a first-class investment.

Title unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.

Plan will be on view at the Auction Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, previous to the day of sale.

Postponed to the 8th instant.

Preliminary Notice.
To Painters, Glaziers, Paperhangers, Oil and Colour Men, Shipchandlers, and Others.

White Lead
Dry Colours
Paperhangings
Linseed Oil
Window Glass,
&c., &c., &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant,

Several invoices of the above, now landing ex Columbine
Particulars in a future issue.

To Butchers, &c.

GEORGE M. PITT has received instructions from Joseph Single, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 4th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,

149 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

THURSDAY, August 4.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and others.
Case Silver Watches.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of watches, as under—
Horizontal hunters
¼ plate ditto
Silver open face watches
Silver gilt open face and hunting watches
Gold English levers
Silver chains, &c.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 8th August.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and others.
Elegant Lot of Furniture.

Wardrobes
Loo Tables
Sideboards
Cheffoniers.

All colonial manufacture and of the best description.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Furniture Rooms, at the Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, without reserve,

Elegant wardrobe, walnut wood, plate glass doors, shelving, &c., large size
Two handsome rosewood loo tables
Elegant lounge, rosewood, spring seated, covered in blue morocco
Six rosewood chairs, to match
Easy chair, spring seat, rosewood, covered in silk damask
Handsome escritoire, mahogany
Superb sideboard, with cellaret, &c., mahogany
Elegant cheffonier, walnut wood, marble top, plate glass doors and back
Cedar cheffonier, with shelves
Two superior dressing glasses
Two portable stretchers.

Terms, cash.

☞ The above will be on view at the Mart on Saturday next, and parties wanting really good furniture will do well to attend.

☞ On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, General Dealers, and others.
Twelve Packages, just landed, ex Columbine.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, H&C

§ 89 to 94 §—6 packages containing
Brace, crinoline petticoats
Dress holders, garters
Girdles, boys' belts
Gents' silk and satin slips
Shoe and boot ribbons
Men's and boys' caps
Gilt-frame looking glasses
Brushes and combs, &c., &c. Also,
3 cases, containing each 50 = 150 steel shovels, with handles
3 cases, ditto each 50 = 150 double pickaxes.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Parties Furnishing and Town and Country Buyers of sterling Furniture.
. For Imperative Sale, the final residue of Mr. Henry Woolley's Importations, on TUESDAY next.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Henry Woolley to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, the whole of his importations, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A large and varied assortment of superior household furniture, &c., &c.

N.B.—Full particulars of which will appear in Saturday's issue.

Terms at sale.

☞ Just in time for the Sydney and Melbourne Militia. Six Cases of Broadswords, in bright Steel Sheaths.

. On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock,

Six cases of broadswords, in bright steel sheaths.

Terms, cash.

Damaged Nails and Ironmongery.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Ironmongers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

44 kegs nails, slightly damaged by sea-water
19 kegs, each 1 cwt., 3-inch 25 lb., patent nails
4 ditto, ditto, 2-inch 10 ditto, ditto
1 ditto, ditto, 4-inch
1 ditto, ditto, 4½-inch
1 ditto, ditto, 1½-inch 7 ditto, ditto
2 ditto, ditto, 1½-inch, wrought clasp nails
1 ditto, ditto, 2½-inch, ditto
2 ditto, ditto, 3½-inch, ditto
1 ditto, ditto, cut lath nails
1 ditto, ditto, wrought clout
3 ditto, each 20 m. 7 ditto, horse nails
1 ditto, ditto 20 ditto 6 ditto, ditto
3 ditto, ditto 20 ditto 9 ditto, ditto
2 ditto, ditto 20 ditto 8 ditto, ditto
2 ditto, ditto 20 ditto 10 ditto, ditto
1 dozen galvanized iron buckets
2 cases, each 1 dozen, Hunt's American axes.
Also, sound,
1 keg, 1 cwt., 2-inch 10 lb., patent nails
3 ditto, ditto, 2-inch 7 ditto, ditto
20 ditto, ditto, 2½-inch 17 ditto, ditto
5 ditto, ditto, 2½-inch 12 ditto ditto
20 ditto, ditto, 3-inch 23 ditto, ditto
5 ditto, ditto, 3-inch 17 ditto, ditto.

Terms, cash.

Great Clearing-out Sale.
No Reserve.
Timber, Timber, Timber.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Wheelwrights, Fencers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by Messrs. W. Jolly and Co. to sell by public auction, at their Timber Depot, Sydney Railway Terminus, on FRIDAY next, the 5th August, at half-past 2 o'clock,

A large assortment of colonial hardwood—particulars as under—

35,000 feet colonial hardwood, assorted sizes
25,000 ironbark palings, 5 feet 6 x 6 feet 6, and 7 feet
20,000 ditto spokes
4,000 ditto posts and rails
15,000 treenails
100,000 forest oak shingles
Sawn slabs, suitable for stables, &c.
Ironbark girders, dray poles, shafts
Billet wood, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Cut Glass Globe Decanters
Liqueur and Cruet Frames, &c.
To Private Buyers, Fancy Warehousemen, Glass Dealers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Cut crystal globe decanters, in sets
Electro-plated liqueur frames, with coloured cut glass bottles
Ditto cruet frames, with 8 cut glass bottles, &c.

Terms at sale.

Bagatelle Boards.
To Fancy Warehousemen and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

6 8-feet bagatelle boards
4 7½ ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

Elegant London-made Modern Furniture
Drawing-room Suites
Marble Washstands and Toilet Tables
Toilet Glasses, &c.
To Private Buyers, Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
Day of Sale—THIS DAY, 4th.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers, Messrs. J. Davis and Co., to sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

Entirely without reserve,
21 cases furniture, consisting of
Elegant drawing-room suites, in damask, velvet, &c.
Carved serpentine, rosewood, and walnut card tables
Canterbury whatnots
Rosewood and walnut-shaped tables
Rosewood and mahogany loo tables, carved pillar and claw
Rosewood and walnut devonports
Writing and library tables
Easy chairs, in morocco
Mahogany dining chairs, in morroco, roan, and hair-cloth
Ditto sofas and couches, in ditto
Elegant mahogany sideboards
Hat and umbrella stands, hall chairs
Butlers' trays and stand
Marble washstands and toilet tables
2 and 3 tier bedsteps and bidets
Tallboy chests drawers
Walnut wardrobes
Arabian bedsteads
Bedroom easy chairs and couches, in coburg
Children's mahogany and cane cribs
Ditto berger chairs
Towel horses
Elegant carved gilt chimney glasses, in maple and gilt frames, in great variety
Box and tray toilet glasses, 14 x 10, 12 x 9, 10 x 8

Now on view at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

Terms at sale.

Congou Teas
Patna Rice
China Sugar
Cossipore ditto
Manila Coffee
Bengal Limes
Rattans, &c.

MONDAY, 8th July.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importers (Messrs. R. Towns and Co.) to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

350 chests congou tea, ex Asa Packer
480 half-chests ditto, ex ditto
350 bags finest Patna rice
300 mats China sugar, in bags, each 25 lbs.
5 tons Cossipore sugar
6 tons Manila coffee
100 bales Bengal limes
1200 bundles rattans.

Terms at sale.

Damaged Saddlery
Ditto Claw Hatchets
Ditto Marr's Fireproof Safe.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Dawstone, Newton, Master, from London.
To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

All more or less damaged by sea water,

EN in triangle,
8-17—10 cases, each 12 stockmen's all-over hogskin saddles, complete
18-19—2 cases, each 9 ladies' hogskin seat quilted side-saddles
20—1 cask, containing 25 dozen claw hatchets.

ZR in triangle,
51—1 case, containing 1 Marr and Son's patent fireproof safe.

Terms, cash.

Damaged Oilmen's Stores,
Oatmeal, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. R. Towns and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, 8th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Without Reserve,
About 150 cases Stivens' assorted oilmen's stores
75 casks oatmeal.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, August 5th.

English Ale, in hogsheads
Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter
Plaster of Paris, Lead Piping, &c., &c.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his New Commercial Auction Rooms, Hunter-street, formerly the EMPIRE Office, on FRIDAY, August 5th, at 11 o'clock,

English ale, in hogsheads
Byass' bottled ale and porter
Plaster of paris, lead piping
Ship lamps, paint, &c., in lots to suit purchasers
Also, a lot of sou'westers.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,

115 Bales wool
72 Casks tallow
4219 Sheepskins
938 Hides
Horns
Shank bones, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ABRAHAM LEVI.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Two Suburban Blocks of Land, at Charlestown, near this seaport.

RP. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,

All that parcel of land, in Charlestown, near NEWCASTLE, being lots 3 and 4 of the sub-division of that town, bounded on the north by a reserved road two chains ten links; on the east, by a line six chains fifty links; on the south by the MAITLAND ROAD, two chains forty links; and on the west by a line five chains ten links.

ALSO all that other piece of land, in Charlestown aforesaid, being lots 18 and 19, as per plan, bounded on the north by church reserved road, seven chains; on the east by a line two chains ten links; on the south by a line seven chains; and on the west by CHURCH-STREET, two chains ten links.

☞ The above blocks of land are part of a sub-division of forty-two acres, about three miles from Newcastle, being suburban allotment sixty-four, granted to Mr. Simon Kemp, of Newcastle.

Terms, cash.

WAVERLEY.
For Positive Sale.

A Comfortable WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, situated on the South Head Road, nearly opposite the residences of A. A. Coutin, Esq., and Alderman Williams.

RP. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 8th August, at 11 o'clock,

All that parcel of land, situated on the north side of the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, commencing at a point 377 feet from its junction with the Bellevue Road, and having a frontage to the Old South Head Road of 72 feet by a depth of about 160 feet; upon which is erected a two-roomed VERANDAH WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE (unfinished).

The land is fenced in, and is subject to a nominal ground rent of £9 per annum.

☞ The attention of mechanics and small capitalists is directed to this sale, as a small outlay will secure to the purchaser, in a healthy neighbourhood, a snug cottage, to which a very little labour is required to complete into a snug and comfortable homestead.

FORT-STREET.

Delightfully-situated two-story House, No. 6, FORT-STREET, nearly opposite the Flagstaff, now let to Mr. Kelly for 25s. per week, and small Dwelling-house attached at the rear.

Terms—Half cash; half may remain secured on the property.

RP. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MON

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND.

By the Lord Worsley, we have papers to the 27th ultimo.

On the 20th, Mr. Alexander Shepherd, for many years Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand, died at Auckland, after a very short illness.

The papers state that the land-order system is working admirably, that full faith is being kept with immigrants, and that they find that the Provincial Government has other land to offer them than (as the "direct-purchase" agitators declared) mountain-tops and swamps.

The first concert of the Auckland Philharmonic Society was given on the evening of the 19th with complete success. The steadiness of the amateurs, so lately brought together, was remarkable; and though something yet remains to be accomplished in precision, and perfect *aplomb*, its future is secure. The society are not a little indebted to the indefatigable exertions and masterly leading of Herr Schmitt, their conductor.—*Southern Cross.*

The *New Zealander* reports that, on the 25th, the largest, most animated, and most successful land sale that has probably ever taken place here was held at the village of Mount St. John. It lies about two miles from Auckland, and is situate on the point of junction between the Onehunga and Great South roads, along each of which it possesses extensive frontages. The property was laid off, according to locality, in very convenient lots, and the several streets were 66 feet in width, causing a loss of 10 acres out of 73, of which the estate consisted. The sale was very numerously attended from first to last, and a keen and unflagging competition was maintained throughout. For the junction corner, the sum of £6 15s. per foot was obtained; and for six lots inclusive of that corner, and forming a small compact lot, yet not quite an acre in extent, the sum of £1969 was obtained. The other lots brought from 5s. 6d. to 50s. per foot frontage, according to situation. The house and four acres of ground sold for £1100. Five lots with sundry buildings, containing a little more than four acres, were bought for £980. A variety of lots in Fountain-street sold from £65 to £115 per acre. The total proceeds amounted to £11,896 2s. 1d. On the 20th, another land sale took place at the township of Eldersl e. The number of acres sold was 77, and the gross amount realized £3353.

Two destructive fires had taken place in the agricultural districts, by which much produce and valuable property have been swept away. The first fire occurred at Mr. W. Thorburn's at the Wade, at two a.m., on the morning of the 15th. The other fire was that of the spacious and well-known barn, on the farm in the occupation of Mr. James Burnett, by Messrs. Henderson and Macfarlane's saw-mill. This barn, which was one of the largest and most complete in the Province, where barns are too much of a rarity, was 100 feet in length by 41 feet in width, and with its various outside offices, such as dairy, stables, and the like, might well be considered as an establishment in itself. At the time of the fire,—which took place on Tuesday, the 19th, between five and six o'clock, and which is supposed to have been caused by the reprehensible practice of smoking in such perilous places, a man being engaged cutting chaff for the horses. The horses were saved with difficulty.—*Weekly Register.*

Mr. Buckland, in his place in the Provincial Council, has moved that an address be presented to the Superintendent, requesting him to forward copies of all correspondence between himself and the general Government relative to the acquisition of land from the natives. The honorable. member said his main object, in making this motion, was, to ascertain whether the Superintendent entertained the same opinion as that expressed by his Excellency in reply to a memorial presented to him, in respect to the deficiency of available land in the market. The present system of land-purchase from the natives seemed to be altogether defective—when the Government purchased, the best land was left in the hands of the natives. There was a great deal of humbug about sympathy for the natives, who were well able to take care of themselves; we were, in fact, sacrificed to "sympathy for the natives" and the Native Department. The Deputy Waste Land Commissioner had just published a return showing that more than 30,000 acres were surveyed, and open for selection on 31st May last. All the surveyors in the province, whose services could be made available, were engaged in forwarding the surveys, and there need be no apprehension that the faith of this Council, and of the Provincial Government, would not be kept with the immigrants.

THE NOVARA.

PRESENTATION OF THE TESTIMONIAL TO DR. HOCHSTETTER.

(From the New Zealander, 27th July.)

THE presentation of the address and testimonial to Dr. Ferdinand Hochstetter, of the "Novara" Scientific Expedition, in recognition of the eminent services rendered to the Province of Auckland by his geological and topographical exploration, took place in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening, July 25th About seventy ladies and gentlemen were present; and what with the light but elegant decorations arranged by Dr. Fischer and Herr Strauch—the beautiful water-colour sketch of that wonder of the wonders of Lake Roto-mahana, "Te Tarata," drawn by Mr. Heaphy and presented by him to Dr. Hochstetter—the minute and singularly accurate pen-and-ink drawings by Mr. Koch of native carvings and "pahs," and of several of the most striking of the landscapes of the Waikato, of Taupo, and other lakes, and of Geysir —the photographic album of Mr. Hamel—and the geological and topographisal maps of the Southern portions of the Province explored by Dr. Hochstetter, the company found ample occupation for their attention. The musical portion of the evening's proceedings was under the direction of Herr Schmitt, conductor of the Auckland Philharmonic Society, who was assisted by Mr. Brown, conductor of the Auckland Choral Society, Herr Strauch, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Haast, and a select party of the Band of the 65th Regiment. The concerted music was arranged by Mr. Schmitt, who, in the course of the evening, played "Home, sweet home!" with a feeling that made every one think of the "childhood's home" he had left. Mr. Strauch sang a German song of remembrance with excellent taste. Mr. Alexander played with expression two favourite Irish airs on the pianoforte. Mr. Brown gave a beautiful movement from a sacred composition, on the harmonium, an instrument which, in his hands, is always made to discourse most excellent music. Some other pieces were played and sung during the evening.

Dr. Hochstetter having been introduced, amid warm applause, by the Rev. A. G. Purchas and Mr. Heaphy,

Mr. William Buckland moved that his Honor John Williamson, Esq., superintendent, be requested to preside.

Mr. Williamson, on taking the chair, said,—Ladies and gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I accept your invitation to preside over the very interesting proceedings about to take place. Although in Auckland, as in other places, we have those differences of opinion which sometimes prevent that harmony of action which is so much to be desired, yet I believe the people of Auckland, as a whole, have never been slow to recognise eminent worth and public services. There have been several occasions on which all party differences have been merged for this purpose. But never has this feeling been more generally or more deservedly manifested than it has been with respect to the testimonial about to be presented to our distinguished scientific visitor and friend, Dr. Ferdinand Hochstetter. I believe I am correct in saying that the subscribers to the testimonial represent every party and section in our community; and I rejoice that such is the case. Dr. Hochstetter has already given us some of the leading results of his exploration of a large portion of this province, in the eloquent lecture he delivered in this hall—in the reports he has furnished to the general and provincial Governments—in the valuable collection of minerals he has placed in my charge for our provincial museum —in the important yet impartial and unexaggerated information he has furnished to us respecting our coal and other mineralogical resources—in the geological maps we see upon these walls. But he has not exhausted the information he has stored up during his exploration. And in estimating the true value of Dr. Hochstetter's services, ladies and gentlemen, we must bear in mind that the limit fixed for his stay compelled him to take forced marches and to work for hours at the close of long and toilsome days' journeys over high mountains and down into deep ravines. I have myself had the plasure of witnessing, in more than one part of this province, the unwearied energy with which Dr. Hochstetter has prosecuted his researches into the geology and mineralogy of this province—and I have known him, after the end of his day's labour, continue hard at work at his notes and maps till midnight. No man could have accomplished what he has done in so short a time who was not ardently devoted to the science he chiefly pursues, and who was not disinterestedly anxious to promote the welfare of the people among whom he was a temporary resident. (Applause.) We can readily conceive there were many strong reasons to induce our friend and guest to proceed in the homeward-bound Novara, in company with those eminent scientific men with whom he had been so long associated—with whom he had worked so cordially and successfully, and with whom he had hoped to have been present as the rich stores of specimens of natural history they had collected were opened one by one. But as soon as he learned that it was the wish of the Government of this place that if possible he should remain behind for a season, to continue those investigations which had already become so interesting and of such importance to this province, he did not hesitate to forego personal gratification, so that he might add still further contributions to that science to which he is so ardently attached, and at the same time assist our colonists in discovering and profitably developing those mineral resources which he has shown to be abundant in this province. (Applause.) For myself I heartily thank him, and I rejoice that the people of Auckland have once more shown that they warmly appreciate the value of such services. I will not detain you by any further remarks, but call upon our esteemed friend Colonel Mould to read the address and present the testimonial, in which he has taken so deep an interest. (Applause.)

Colonel Mould then rose and read the following address, which was most skilfully engrossed by M. Leon De Laville:—

"Dr. Hochstetter,—On the conclusion of your geological examination of a large and most interesting portion of this province of New Zealand, we, the assembled inhabitants of Auckland—representing every section of the community, and for the most part intimately connected with the agriculture and commerce of the province,—desire to express our admiration of the eminently scientific manner, and unwearied activity with which you have conducted your researches into the geological formations and mineral resources of Auckland. We have also to thank you for the valuable information upon those subjects which you have already placed in our possession, in the public lecture delivered by you in this hall, on the 24th June, and in the reports you have forwarded to the General and Provincial Governments.

"The report of a member of the Novara Expedition on the physical characteristics of this portion of New Zealand—of which so little has hitherto been known—will be acknowledged in Europe as both impartial and authentic.

"To us, as a community, the information contained in that report, and the maps you have constructed, together with those additional details he hope to receive from you after your return to Europe, will be of essential service in a material point of view. We also desire to convey to you our sense of the impartiality of your reports—which, whilst they lay open to our view those resources of the country that will eventually add to its wealth and general prosperity, in no way exaggerate their value, or tend to lead to extravagant ideas or speculations that might only result in disappointment.

"Arriving in Auckland a stranger, upon whose sympathies we had no claim, you have exerted all your energies to condense the results of your scientific exploration into practical forms, for the benefit of the people of the foreign country you visited for purely scientific purposes, or for the special advantage of your own country.

"On all these accounts, we feel that our warmest thanks are due to you for your disinterested exertions for the promotion of our welfare.

"As an enduring testimony thereof, we request your acceptance of this purse, the contents of which we beg you will devote to the purchase of some piece of plate that we trust may be regarded by your family and your countrymen not only as a tribute of respect to your varied talents, but as a well-merited memento of the grateful acknowledgment by the people of the Province of Auckland of the eminent scientific and practical services rendered to them by you.

"We are desirous that the plate should have the following inscription:—

"'Presented to Dr. Hochstetter, geologist attached to the Imperial Royal Austrian Scientific Expedition, in the frigate Novara, by the inhabitants of the Province of Auckland, New Zealand, in testimony of the eminent services rendered to them by his researches into the mineral and agricultural resources of the Province.'

"Signed on behalf of the subscribers,

"THOS. R. MOULD,

"Colonel commanding Royal Engineers, Chairman of the Committee.

"JOHN WILLIAMSON,

"Superintendent, Province of Auckland."

The purse was made of marone coloured velvet, elegantly embroidered in gold. It was the work and gift of Miss Mould. The sum contained was £150, or about 1500 florins.

At the close of the address, Colonel Mould added a few words, stating how much pleasure it gave him in having to take part in so gratifying a ceremony, and in bearing his personal testimony to the value of the public as well as scientific services thus commemorated.

Dr. Hochstetter replied in the following address, which he delivered with much emphasis and feeling:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I hardly know how to express to you my deep sense of the honour you have conferred upon me this day, by presenting to me in this public and gratifying manner so kind a token of remembrance. Thousands of remembrances of New Zealand are in my hands—the fossils, the ferns, and the minerals I have collected. But now you add to these riches a treasure of another kind; so that I shall not only take with me glad memories of the forests, and lakes, and mountains of this country, but a lasting remembrance of the warm-hearted people of this province. I thank you with my whole heart for this very kind manifestation: I accept with pleasure your generous gift. I did not need, however—I am sure you will believe me—any material object to remind me as long as I live of the inhabitants of the Province of Auckland. Still it is a very great satisfaction to me to have this visible token of your friendship, to which I can point with pleasure and pride when I talk of New Zealand with my friends in my far-away home, and speak of the country and its people. This testimonial, presented to me by the inhabitants of a land in the geological exploration of which I have been for some months occupied, has for me a deeper significance than only as a token of remembrance. The search after truth, the discovery and the investigation of new facts, the prospect and contemplation of magnificent phenomena of nature, may fully content the naturalist. But the man can only be satisfied when he perceives or is made conscious that the science for which he lives and strives is a practical one — that its results advance the welfare of his fellow-creatures. Inhabitants of the province of Auckland! You have given me this conviction in the most heart-cheering manner. The friendly and energetic assistance I have everywhere received throughout my travels—the crowded audience on the evening of my lecture in this hall, gave me the happy certainty that I have not worked for my own gratification or that of a few scientific colleagues only, and that a whole people takes an earnest and intelligent interest in the results of geological and physical reseach. Believe me, this hour, when this fact is again so forcibly impressed upon my mind—and when the charm of this festival is heightened by the presence of so much beauty, is, and will be, one of the happiest hours of my life. I thank you for it. And, now the moment draws near when I must leave English soil to return to my Fatherland, I think of the day when, three years ago, shortly before the departure of the Novara expedition, I for the first time set foot on English ground. I was received with every possible kindness in London. I am indebted to the most illustrious scientific men of Great Britain for their generous assistance, as I prepared myself for the work I had to perform during the expedition. And as I took leave of those kind friends at the Philosophical Club, Sir Roderick Murchison rose and in their name wished me every success in my undertaking. I answered, that I was sure, if I returned rich in results and collections, I should be much indebted to the kindness received from Englishmen. This has proved true in the fullest sense; and I am most happy to have once more an opportunity to express to you how much I owe to your countrymen in all parts of the world, and particularly how much I owe to the inhabitants of the Province of Auckland. (Applause.)

Paora Tuhoare, a chief of the Ngatiwhatua tribe, who was surrounded by several of his fellow-countrymen, here stood forward and addressed Dr. Hochstetter to the following effect (as interpreted by Mr. W. B. Baker):—"Friend, I salute you, and am much pleased to meet you here, because I was the first person who addressed the strangers who came hither by the Novara last summer. I was told that they were friends of Queen Victoria, and that their object in visiting New Zealand was to make themselves acquainted with the people, and to examine the features of the country. They found us living in peace. War and dissension had disappeared from among us, and we submitted to the laws of our Queen. Thus it was that you were enabled to travel through the length and breadth of the land without fear of molestation or interruption. We recognised you as a friend; we were told that you took a deep interest in our welfare, and in every place you found a welcome. But now that you are going away, let me express my regard for you; and, according to the custom of my ancestors, I address this farewell song to you:—

Whilst the misty clouds are rolling
Round the peaks of Tautari,
Let me weep in silent sadness
For the loved one torn from me.
Friend, whilst thou wert near me dwelling,
How my heart's love clave unto thee;
But to distant lands thou goest,
Wandering like a ghost of night.
Vainly did my best affections
Tell me that thou wert mine own;
And in midnight dreams I fancied
That we never should be parted;
Soon, alas! thy form must vanish,
Lost in distance—Fare thee well.

Dr. Hochstetter replied to Paora in Maori—of which his pronunciation was so accurate, that his native auditory said they thoroughly understood every word. We subjoin an English version:—

Friends, I salute you! Friend Paora, I salute you, the Chief of Ngatiwhatua, who has ever been the friend of the Pakeha. I am much pleased to meet you *here*; because when our frigate—the Novar—anchored in the waters of the Waitemata, you were the first of your race to welcome the strangers who were visiting your country. And now, you stand here to bid farewell to me, to the person who was left behind. I also am about to depart; and then, all those whom you greeted with shouts of welcome, and the waving of mats, will have passed out of your sight.

This parting rends my heart with sorrow,
And overcomes all other feelings.

I have heard your friendly expressions; let it be my duty and pleasure to convey them to my friends, who are now far away. Friends, the chiefs of this place, and of other places, I salute you. Here am I, the only person who remained to examine your island, I have travelled through the country, from the west even unto the east. I have visited Kawhia, and seen Tainui there; I have been to Maketu, on the other coast, to the place where lies the anchor of "Te Arawa;" there were the canoes in which your ancestors embarked, when they sailed from Hawaki, and landed upon Te Ika a Mani. I have climbed to the tops of the hills, and have descended into the valleys; and I have stood at the base of the mountain which lies to the south of Tongariro and Ruapahu. In all places whither I journeyed with my companions, our ears heard the friendly greeting, "Welcome! welcome to the strangers! Welcome!" The *whare puni* were prepared for us, that we might sleep in warmth and comfort; the wives and daughters of the chiefs spread before us the food most prized by the Maori. And my sight was dimmed when, looking back, I saw the smoke of your dwellings disappear behind the ranges of the interior. Friends! it is well that I see you standing before me; but others, our mutual friends, are dwelling at their homes. When you meet the Chiefs of Waikato, of Mokau, and of Whanganui, tell them that I still bear them in remembrance. Tell the chiefs of Whaiegaroa, of Aotea, of Kawhia, of Taurauga, of Maketu; tell the men of Taupo, of Tarawera, of Roto Iti, of Rotorua—let them all know how my heart rejoiced when I saw them living in health, and enjoying the blessings of peace, in their villages. I have seen the Pakeha and the Maori dwelling together as brethren, having one God, one Christ, one Law, and one administration of justice; being subjects together of one Queen. You have embraced Christianity; hold it fast; seek after those things of the Pakeha which will improve your condition, that ye may live happily, and enjoy the blessings of civilisation in this beautiful and pleasant island These are my farewell words to the Chiefs of New Zealand. So long as the vapour eddies round the summit of Whakaati; so long as rises the steam of Ngauruhoe in a cloud-piercing column; so long as the waters of Te Tarata and Otukapuarangi descend into Rotomahana; so long as the sacred fire from Hawaiki burns on Tongariro; so long will I remember them. Farewell, my friends! dwell peacefully in your homes. And when I am far away, remember me, even as I also will ever remember you.

The native guests, at the close of this address, shook hands with Dr. Hochstetter, and thanked him for his friendly farewell words.

The remainder of the evening was spent in conversation, listening to music, and examination of the drawings and maps. About ten o'clock dancing commenced, and continued for some hours. And thus pleasantly for all parties terminated that last public occasion on which Dr. Hochstetter will—for some years, probably—be able to associate with the people of Auckland.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy		£375	2 6
Gin		181	3 0
Whisky		48	17 7
Rum		826	14 0
Perfumed spirits		2	12 6
All other spirits		114	9 0
Wine		99	2 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)		13	8 4
Tobacco and snuff		533	10 9
Cigars		64	7 0
Tea		364	16 9
Coffee and chicory		1	0 5
Molasses		15	16 7
Gold		18	17 6
Pilotage		47	7 0
Dues		9	10 0
Total		£2503	7 6

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. A. Fairfax and Co. was held this day, at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, at three o'clock. Mr. Edward Knox took the chair. The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting was read by the chairman. It appeared from this statement that the liabilities amounted to £101,993, and the assets £54,055, leaving a deficiency of £47,938. A resolution was passed that Messrs. A. Fairfax and Co. should at once make an assignment of their estate to trustees. A composition of 10s. in the pound, to be paid in the following manner, was, after some discussion, accepted:—2s. 6d. by bills at three months' date; 1s. 3d. at six months, 1s. 3d. at nine months', 2s. 6d. at twelve months', 1s. 3d. at eighteen months', and 1s. 3d. at twenty-four months' date. The first four payments, amounting to 7s. 6d. in the pound, were to be guaranteed by Messrs. Clark Irving and J. Fairfax and Sons. Messrs. Knox, A. Stewart, Brown, and Fanning, the gentlemen who formed the previous committee, consented to be the trustees under the assignment.

The flour market is very firm, and prices have an upward tendency. We have heard of large sales of Adelaide wheat at 12s. per bushel, and New Zealand at from 10s. to 11s. per bushel, according to quality. The quantity sold was about 7000 bushels.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. held, to-day, an extensive sale of boots and shoes, ex Columbine, damaged by sea water. There was a good attendance of the trade, but prices ruled low. A quantity of sound goods were also sold at a reduction of about 10 per cent. on last prices.

The arrivals to-day have been the Golden State, from Hongkong, with immigrants, and a cargo consisting of a large quantity of oil, and sundry packages of Chinese merchandise; and the Mathilde, from Shanghai, with 4495 packages tea.

We are in receipt of papers from Auckland to the 27th ultimo, by the Lord Worsley.

The *Southern Cross* of the 26th gives the following market report:—

The Customs revenue collected at the port of Auckland for the week ended 23rd instant amounted to £1347 11s 2d, showing an increase of £77 2s 6d on the receipts of the previous week.

Building Materials.—Kauri timber boards and scantling, 16s per 100 feet; tongued and grooved, £1 2s; shingles, 13s to 14s; palings, 15s; bricks, £4 10s; £4 10s; posts and rails, £3 5s.

From Mr. Hunter we have the report of the usual weekly sale held by him on Tuesday last. Trade presents but little alteration from that of last week. Beef again sold well, fully maintaining previous prices: they brought from £9 17s 6d to £15. Store stock was plentiful, and several lots were sold at fair prices. A lot of ten steers sold for £8 each, and another lot of ten averaged £8 7s 6d each. Calves sold at low prices. Dairy cows are not so much in demand as of late; there was a fair supply, but several lots went home again, unsold. Sheep sold well, several lots bringing from 25s 3d to 29s each.

Mr. Alfred Buckland reports that at his sale at Newmarket, on Friday, there was a very numerous attendance, and a full supply of every kind of stock. For the horses advertised there was a good demand, and the whole were sold at good prices—three horse foals selling at an average of £8 5s each; two fillies, at £11 15s each; five twenty-months' old colts and fillies, at £21 5s each; and four from two to three year old colts and fillies, at £33 each. The working mares realised respectively £30, £73 10s, £75, £16, and £43. For the horses, £40 and £18 respectively. The supply of fat sheep were not of good quality; those brought forward sold satisfactorily; 58 wether hogs sold at 14s. A very full market of dairy cows, 25 head; those at the calving sold freely, and are in request; others were dull of sale, and realised little above store prices. Store cattle were dull of sale. A full supply of fat cattle, 40 head, with a corresponding demand, and last week's prices were fully maintained. Fat pigs were in good supply and sold well, and 251 head were disposed of at good prices. Store pigs were in better demand than of late.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. NEHEMIAH RUNDLE are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence in Union-terrace, opposite Campbell's Gate, Lower George-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at half-past two o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, undertakers, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GOTTFRIED SMITH are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased wife, Sarah, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON. The procession to move from the Sydney Infirmary, at 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. NEHEMIAH RUNDLE, late of H. M. Customs, are requested to attend his Funeral, which will move from his late residence, Lower George-street, opposite Campbell's Wharf gate, at a quarter to three p.m. THIS DAY, the 4th instant.

THE DEATH OF LAVENU.—During a long life, I never met with an incident more pathetic, more romantic, or more deserving of national sympathy than the death of Lavenu. A few months since he came on a holy mission. He was then, compared with his popularity at his death, a stranger amongst us; in that brief interim scarce a family in this city but had one, or more, of its members enrolled as his pupils.

On the 19th of July his unerring baton gave life to that Festival that was to pourtray our national character, and to form an epoch in our history of music. Day and night he worked incessantly, and when the questionable attempt became a great fact—when the festival was no longer problematical but historical, and every end was answered, save his pecuniary reward. He then asked his pupils (who gave their unanimous assent), would they give their services at his benefit. How sincerely they responded to his call that multitude can bear witness who but yesterday heard the soft silvery strains that, over his grave, breathed "Amen" to his funeral obsequies.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW STYLE of Ladies' Gold WATCHES; the case forming a leaf set with diamonds; in construction, substantial, and in design, elegant and novel. At A. BLAU'S, 15, Hunter-street, first-floor.

LONDON-MADE Gold and Silver Hunting Lever WATCHES of the best description, some of M'Cabe's; and fine Gold Albert CHAINS, of new patterns; just unpacked. At A. BLAU'S, 15, Hunter-street, first floor.

GOLD PINS.—Cameo, carbuncle, sapphire, ruby pins, &c., just unpacked. At A. BLAU, 15, Hunter-street, first-floor.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Hair Pads, Walking Sticks, at J. EVE'S, 171, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

AN INVOICE of Hair Pads and Frizzets, for SALE, at J. EVE'S, 171, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

THE EVESIGHT.—Spectacles.—DE LISSA'S tinted lenses, the most valuable preservers discovered for the sight.

DEAFNESS.—The Organic Vibrator, for relief and cure of deafness, to be had only at Mr. DE LISSA'S.

DEAFNESS.—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician and Aurist, 253, George-st., two doors from King-st., first floor.

BRADSHAW'S PRINTING OFFICE, Church-hill.—On SALE, PAPERS—Demy, double demy, royal, double crown, in white and tints; folio post, 4to, 8vo, all weights, and foreign ditto; double foolscap; foolscap, blue wove; laid and brief; ditto ditto, ruled to all patterns; small lot account paper. Cards, large and small, commercial, fine, super, and extra super; millboards, &c. Inks—fine, news, and posting black; blue, red, green, and brown. Law forms of every kind always on hand. Also an invoice of very fine, large, deep-coloured gold leaf. HENRY WOOLLEY.

BRADSHAW'S PRINTING OFFICE, Church-hill.—NOTICE—Printed receipts signed by the proprietor, HENRY WOOLLEY, will be given for all moneys received.

LADIES and Children's Underclothing made to order. MAY'S baby linen and outfitting warehouse, opposite Post Office.

HEAD DRESSES and Artificial Flowers, superior quality, at Mrs. MAY'S, 351, George-street, opposite Post Office.

BABY LINEN of every description, at Mrs MAY'S baby linen warehouse, opposite the Post Office.

CHRISTENING ROBES, from 1 guinea to 8 guineas at Mrs. MAY'S, nearly opposite the Post Office.

JOHNSON'S CENTRAL BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 23, Hunter-street (late of Pitt and Barrack streets).

E. JOHNSON, Manufacturer of Hair, Fibre, and Flax Mattresses, and Palliasses. 23, Hunter-street.

E. JOHNSON (late of Pitt and Barrack streets), importer of Iron Bedsteads, Cots, &c, 23, Hunter-st.

RUTHERFORD'S Pulmonic Mixture cures Coughs Colds, and the various pulmonary affections. In bottles, 2s.

RUTHERFORD'S Anodyne Drops, for Toothache—a speedy relief in the most violent cases. In bottles, 1s. each.

RUTHERFORD'S Nutritive Cream embellishes the hair and promotes its growth. In bottles, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.

RUTHERFORD'S Horses' Friend, the best embrocation extant for horses and cattle. In bottles, 3s.

THE Celebrated Aromatic Mixture removes bile, and corrects acidity. In bottles, 3s. and 1s 6d. Opposite the Royal Hotel.

HOOPING COUGH, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c., instantly relieved, and in most cases effectually cured by the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared exclusively by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents, Messrs. A. J. Watt and Co., opposite the Police Court; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland; Mr. Sampson chemist, Morpeth; Mr. Turner, Campbelltown.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM POWDERS are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price, one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.

N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, George-street, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents, A. J. Watt and Co., George-street, opposite the Police Court; Mr. S. Freeman, Kiama; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Fowler, Campbelltown; Sympson, Brothers, Camden; and all other respectable storekeepers.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, to the most enfeebled or shattered constitution, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

No. 4208:—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."—No. 32,836: "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring Food. Alexander Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—Cure No. 3906: "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street, sole wholesale agents for the Australian colonies; Smith, Peate, and Co., 113, George-street; G. Heath, 334, George-street; M. M'Mahon, 410, George-street; S. Bennett and Co., 482, George-street; T. Barlow, 756, George-street; W. T. Pinhey, 259, Pitt-street; Redford and Burrell, 219, Pitt-street.

GLEBE DISPENSARY.—Mr. FRANCIS L RILEY, Practical and Pharmaceutical Chemist and Apothecary (late resident apothecary, for the last seven years, at the Maitland Hospital), begs to inform the inhabitants of the Glebe and surrounding districts that, having taken the above well-known establishment, is now prepared to carry it on as a first-class chemist's and druggist's business, and render it replete, in every particular, with drugs and chemicals of the greatest purity.

Medical gentlemen and families will find this a most desirable establishment, at which they can rely on their prescriptions and recipes being carefully and accurately dispensed by Mr. R. personally.

N.B.—Teeth extracted, cupping, bleeding, &c. Horse, sheep, and cattle medicines.

A supply of Turon leeches on hand.

Patent medicines and perfumery, &c., &c., of every description.

Address—Glebe Dispensary, adjoining the University Hotel.

DRUGGIST'S BUSINESS.—An excellent opening for a gentleman in the above line in a country town—to be disposed of only on account of the death of the late proprietor. For further particulars apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 95, York-street, Wynyard-square.

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS, Barcelona Nuts, Walnuts, Dates, Sugar Candy, Currants, and Raisins. W. DOUGLASS, 651 and 653, George-street.

FUEL.—A. A. Company's best screened COALS and cut-up Firewood. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

HOUSE FOR SALE, near the water.—A splendid stone house, of 9 rooms, large cellars, &c.; commanding a beautiful view. The soil is of the best description. Terms easy and cheap. Address O. M. O., HERALD Office.

23-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, with improvements, 10 miles from Sydney. H. SELFE, New Pitt-street.

ECONOMY in EARTHENWARE.—Buy at the WILLOW PLATE, South Head Road, near Bourke-street.

HACKLED FLAX for SALE, at 3½d. per pound, at A. COLLINS', No. 232, Lower George-street.

CITY PLASTER and CEMENT STORE.—Slates, Lead, Fire-bricks, Guttering, Granite Flagging, Chimney-pieces, &c.; flagging for verandah; slating battens, shingles, sheet zinc. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

COCK and SON'S Bathurst Flour, on SALE, at the Auction Mart, Sussex-street. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, FLOUR, of a superior description, in bags of 200 lbs. each, received from W. Bradley's, Esq., mill, Goulburn. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

ORANGES! ORANGES! ORANGES!—Notice to Growers and Shippers.—The undersigned are open to receive consignments at their usual commission.

KNIGHT, BROTHER, fruit merchants and importers, 10, Western Market, Melbourne.

GUNPOWDER FOR SALE—
Blasting powder, large grain
Sporting ditto, FFF
Patent safety fuse.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 12, Barrack-street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—Best forest oak Shingles for sale at the Phœnix Wharf. To be sold a bargain.

AMERICAN DOORS and Sashes. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

LIME.—Superior Coral Lime in the Roche. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE

TIMBER. 1¼ inch tongued and grooved pitch pine at 25s. per 100 feet
1 inch ditto ditto
Tongued and grooved pine, various descriptions and thicknesses
Shelving boards, planed one and two sides
Clear pine, various thicknesses
Oregon timber, various sizes
Baltic deals, solid and cut
Colonial hardwood
Shingles, laths, ladders, and pickets
Cedar planks and boards
Slating and hardwood battens
Half-inch rough dressed, and T. and Gr. weatherboards, hard and soft
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, &c.
Doors, sashes, sash-doors, French lights.
HENRY MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street, and at the Steam Saw Mills (late Cook's), Liverpool-street West.

CASE FACTORY.—Soap and candle boxes, despatch and bullion boxes, wine and packing cases. H MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

WOODEN HOUSES, stores, and all other manufactures in wood. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

30,000 FEET 1-inch G. and T. PITCH PINE, very cheap
35,000 feet 1¼-inch G. and T. pitch pine
150,000 feet, 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, ¾, and ½ inch clear pine
75,000 feet 1-inch G. and T. spruce and white pine
50,000 feet cedar boards, assorted sizes
Cedar turnery, mouldings, architraves, &c.
100,000 feet Baltic and Oregon deals, various sizes
Baltic, Oregon, Kauris, and colonial pine logs
2,000 doors and glazed windows, at reduced rates.
J. H. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw and Moulding Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

BOXES.—TO SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS, Wine Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and Exporters.—A large stock of every size always on hand, at reduced rates. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Branch Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral

TURNERY of every description and design. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

COAL, COAL, COAL, and every description of Fuel, of best quality and lowest prices, may be obtained at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.

COAL and WOOD YARD, Circular Quay.—ROBERT FISHER begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a depot for the sale of coal, wood, and other fuel, and that he will be happy to supply families with the best quality on the most reasonable terms. R. FISHER, Circular Quay. N.B.—Free goods of every description stored and sold on commission.

COAL.—Genuine A. A. Company's, carefully picked and screened; Charcoal, Coke, Billet and Cut Wood, Lime, Hay, Corn, Chaff, and Bran—delivered on the shortest notice. J. P. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

ALE.—Worthington and Robinson's—Landing ex Columbine, 100 hhds.; landing ex Graces, 400 cases. Equal to the best beer that found such a prompt sale. ANDERSON BROTHERS and CO., Pitt-street North.

AMERICAN CHAIRS.—
Baltimore wood seat, 1 dozen cases
Baltimore cane-seat, ditto
Oak office chairs
Oak half arm
Wood seat round back office
Cane back and seat rockers
Wood seat rockers
Children's wood and cane seat
Nursing chairs, cane seat.
The above are all newly landed, and can be forwarded to any part of the colony.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner Park-st.

NOW LANDING, and FOR SALE.—Ex Queen of England, and Malta.
50 tons best boiler plates, assorted
5 tons ditto angle iron, ditto
Cast steel hand hammers
Ash and water buckets
Files, assorted, and padlle bolts
Firing shovels, gauge glasses
Vulcanised indiarubber, mill belting
Ditto ditto ditto, in sheets
Ditto ditto ditto washers, assorted
Patent packing, from ½ to 1½ inch
Flax and hemp packing
Cotton waste, tube brushes, vacuum gauges
Alarm whistles, with float stones
Whitworth's taps and dies, from ¼ to 1½ inch
No. 1 white lead, boiled and raw paint oil
Turps, castor oil, olive oil, and China oil.
To arrive per Winifred,
One double-action donkey engine, with cocks
Steam whistles, 2-inch boiler rivets, ¾ inch rivets
Screw bolts, ass